



Tasmanian Pocket Year Book



Tasmanian Pocket Year Book 1997

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ABS Catalogue No. 1302.6

ISSN 1031-9573

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Cover design: Hydro-Electric Commission

*Cover photo: Cox Bight from the New
Harbour Range, South West Tasmania
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general information

n.a.	not available
n.y.a.	not yet available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.p.	not available for separate publication (included in totals where applicable)
p	preliminary—figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero

Values are shown in Australian currency.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of component items and totals.

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preface

The *Tasmanian Pocket Year Book* is compiled to provide concise, useful and accurate information about Tasmania for the general reader.

State Government departments and other authoritative organisations have contributed information which we gratefully acknowledge.

For readers who need more detail than provided here, the Tasmanian Office of the ABS has extensive information about your area, the State and Australia. This information is available in statistical form in publications, on disk or as part of a tailored consultancy service.

Denis W. Rogers
Regional Director, Tasmania

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Hobart, August 1997

chronology

Aboriginal people first settled Tasmania when it was connected to the Australian mainland by a land bridge, the Bass Plain, over 35,000 years ago.

- 1642 Abel Tasman landed on the east coast naming his discovery Van Diemen's Land.
- 1772 Marion Du Fresne landed at Marion Bay.
- 1777 James Cook anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1788 William Bligh anchored in Adventure Bay.
- 1798 Bass and Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land.
- 1803 First settlement at Risdon Cove by John Bowen.
- 1804 Sullivan's Cove settled by David Collins.
- 1806 Settlers moved from York Town to Launceston area.
- 1816 First issue of Hobart Town Gazette circulated.
- 1822 Penal settlement established at Macquarie Harbour.
- 1828 Martial law proclaimed against Aborigines.
- 1829 First settlement at Emu Bay (Burnie).
- 1830 Beginning of the 'Black Line' to round up Aborigines. Penal settlement of Port Arthur established.
- 1832 Maria Island closed as a penal settlement.
- 1833 Macquarie Harbour penal settlement closed.
- 1835 Van Diemen's Land divided into counties and parishes.
- 1842 Hobart made a city. Peak year for convict arrivals (5,329).
- 1853 Arrivals of last transported convicts.
- 1854 Passage of a Bill establishing responsible government.
- 1856 Name of Van Diemen's Land changed to Tasmania. Opening of new bi-camera parliament with W.T.N. Champ as Tasmania's first Premier.
- 1868 Compulsory primary education.
- 1876 Main Line Railway opened for traffic.
- 1877 Port Arthur closed as a penal settlement.
- 1880 First telephone operated in Tasmania.
- 1892 Mount Lyell Mining Co. established.

- 1901 Proclamation of the Commonwealth. First elections held for Senate and House of Representatives. Population 172,475.
- 1903 Voting rights extended to women.
- 1905 First experiments in wireless telegraphy between Tasmania and the mainland.
- 1909 State's first Labor Government under John Earle.
- 1912 Disastrous fire at North Lyell mine, Queenstown.
- 1914 First aeroplane flight in Tasmania. Departure of first Tasmanian contingent to fight in Great War. Formation of Hydro-Electric Department.
- 1917 Establishment of Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon and a carbide works at Snug.
- 1919 First export of frozen meat.
- 1921 Population 213,780 (Census).
- 1922 Completion of Waddamana power station. Women became eligible for election to parliament.
- 1924 First superphosphate manufactured by Electrolytic Zinc Co. at Risdon.
- 1929 Beginning of economic depression. Serious floods throughout the State.
- 1930 Export prices fell to half the 1928 level.
- 1932 Tasmanian, Joseph Lyons was sworn in as Prime Minister.
- 1934 Beginning of 35 years of continuous Labor Government with the election of the A.G. Ogilvie Ministry.
- 1936 Tasmania linked with Victoria by submarine cable.
- 1938 Paper mill using native hardwoods established at Burnie.
- 1939 Outbreak of World War II. Prime Minister Lyons died in office.
- 1940 Tasmanians sailed for Middle East with Australian 6th, 7th and 9th Divisions.
- 1941 Newsprint production began at Boyer. Tasmanians sailed for Malaya with Australian 8th Division.
- 1947 'Displaced persons' began to arrive from Europe. Population 257,078 (Census).
- 1948 Forty-hour week awarded to most workers.
- 1954 Foundation of the Metropolitan Transport Trust.
- 1955 Comalco aluminium plant at Bell Bay officially opened.
- 1959 *Princess of Tasmania* commenced roll-on roll-off ferry service, Melbourne to Devonport.

- 1960 Inland Fisheries Commission created. First Tasmanian television broadcast.
- 1964 Tasman Bridge opened. Hobart's water supply fluoridated.
- 1966 Decimal currency introduced. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) introduced.
- 1967 On 7 February, bushfires in Southern Tasmania resulted in 62 deaths, over 1,000 houses destroyed, total property damage over \$25m.
- 1968 Capital punishment abolished.
- 1969 Centre Party-Liberal coalition government. Full bench of Federal Arbitration Commission granted equal pay to females performing equal work. Copper smelter at Mount Lyell closed.
- 1970 Introduction of daylight saving.
- 1971 APPM Ltd Wesley Vale paper plant opened. Population 390,413 (Census).
- 1973 The first legal casino in Australia, Wrest Point, officially opened. The \$121m Mersey-Forth HEC scheme officially opened.
- 1974 Workers under State Wages Board's awards granted four-weeks annual leave. Women under State Wages Board's determinations awarded equal pay. Gordon Dam completed.
- 1975 The Australian National Line ore carrier, *Lake Illawarra*, collided with the Tasman Bridge. Hotels allowed to open for Sunday trading.
- 1976 Sea cargo to and from Tasmania subsidised.
- 1977 Commonwealth Government confirmed Kingston as the site of Australia's new Antarctic Division Headquarters. Tasman Bridge re-opened.
- 1978 Tasmanian Railways came under full control of the Australian National Railways Commission. All regular passenger train services ceased.
- 1979 HEC released a report which recommended a \$1,360m power development scheme involving the Lower Gordon, Franklin and King rivers.
- 1981 A referendum supported the HEC power development Gordon-below-Franklin scheme. The Premier, Doug Lowe, deposed.
- 1982 The Liberal Party formed government in its own right for the first time in Tasmania. The World Heritage Commission listed Tasmania's South-West Wilderness Area. Despite the listing, the State Government commenced the Gordon-below-Franklin scheme.
- 1983 The Commonwealth Labor Govt intervened to stop the Gordon-below-Franklin Dam.
- 1986 The State Liberal Govt won a second term.

- 1987 The Commonwealth Govt's Helsham Inquiry was established to decide if the Lemonthyme and Southern forests were of World Heritage value.
- 1988 The Tasmanian Govt agreed to protect 80% of the Helsham Inquiry area, the Lemonthyme and Southern forest; the Commonwealth Govt agreed not to pursue World Heritage Listing and offered \$40m compensation.
- 1989 The State election resulted in a Labour-Green Accord.
- 1990 The World Rowing Championships were held at Lake Barrington.
- 1991 A 100 km/h maximum speed limit introduced for Tasmanian roads. Population 452,834 (Census).
- 1992 The Liberal Party won office in Tasmania.
- 1993 The number of local government councils was reduced from 46 to 29. Unemployment reached 13.4%. The *Spirit of Tasmania* replaced the *Abel Tasman* on the Bass Strait service.
- 1994 Local Govt elections in 18 councils were held by postal ballot. The Morling Report recommended no reduction in the number of members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Council.
- 1995 All-day Saturday shop trading was introduced. The bulk ore-carrier *Iron Baron* grounded off the mouth of the Tamar River. Gay activists, backed by a United Nations Human Rights Committee, continued to fight the State Govt for homosexual law reform. Unemployment fell to 10%. European Carp discovered in lakes Crescent and Sorell.
- 1996 On Sunday 28 April 1996, 35 persons were killed and 21 persons were injured when a gunman fired at visitors, staff and residents in the Port Arthur area. Following the events at Port Arthur, Commonwealth, State and Territory governments agreed to implement uniform gun laws which would ban automatic and semi-automatic weapons. The *Firearms Act 1996* provides for the possession, use, registration and licensing of firearms in Tasmania. Former Federal Liberal minister, Peter Nixon, headed a Commonwealth-State inquiry into Tasmania's economy. Tasmania's economic growth was 1.5% compared with 4.1% nationally. David Boon's 12-year Australian Test career, in which he hit 7,442 runs at an average of 43.66, ended at the Adelaide Oval on January 29. Tasmania's population from Census 1996 was 459,659.

Tasmania in brief

The State of Tasmania is a group of islands lying south of the the south-east corner of the Australian mainland.

The area of the State, including the smaller islands, is 68,049 km² or about 0.9% of the total area of Australia. It is separated from the mainland by Bass Strait, a shallow body of water with an average width of 240 kilometres. The remaining coastline is bounded by the Southern Ocean on the south and west and the Tasman Sea on the east. At its greatest length, Tasmania spans some 296 kilometres from north to south; at its greatest width, it is 315 kilometres from the eastern coast to the western coast.

CITIES

Hobart

Hobart, Tasmania's capital city, is in the south of the State, 20 kilometres from the mouth of the Derwent River. The city extends over both sides of the river, the western extent being bounded by Mount Wellington (1,269 metres).

It is the second oldest city in Australia, having been founded in 1804. There are many examples of early colonial architecture in Hobart, such as Australia's oldest theatre, the Theatre Royal, built in 1837 and still in use today. The growth of the city accelerated in the mid-nineteenth century as Hobart became a major whaling port and important ship-building centre. Today, its modern deepwater port can handle the largest ships, and there is a modern container terminal. Hobart has become a popular port for visiting luxury cruising ships.

Attractions around Hobart include the beautiful Botanical Gardens featuring a wide range of native and introduced flora; the Derwent River and surrounding beaches, which provide many recreational activities; Constitution

Dock, which plays host to hundreds of sailors who compete in the Sydney to Hobart and Westcoaster yacht races during the Christmas-New Year period; and Australia's first legal casino, Wrest Point.

Launceston

Launceston is situated at the head of the Tamar River at the confluence of the South and North Esk rivers. It was settled in 1806 and is Australia's third oldest city. Like Hobart, it has many historical buildings and places of interest. The Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery houses a notable collection of historical and contemporary artwork.

Launceston possesses some particularly attractive parks and gardens dating from the Victorian and Edwardian eras. The City Park, Princes Square and the Gorge Reserve have some fine examples of the architecture of these periods.

Glenorchy

Glenorchy, proclaimed a city in 1964, consists mainly of residential areas, business and light industry. The Bowen Bridge across the Derwent provides a direct link between Glenorchy and the Eastern Shore.

Devonport

Devonport gained city status in 1981 to become the first city on the North-West Coast. The Bass Strait passenger ferry terminal is located at Devonport, hence the common description of the city as 'The Gateway to Tasmania'.

Visitors can see the steam locomotive collection running on the Don Railway, swim at The Bluff, or simply tour the surrounding countryside taking in the many scenic attractions of the North-West Coast.

Burnie

Burnie became Tasmania's fifth city in 1988. Situated on Emu Bay, it is a deepwater port that

has grown to be Tasmania's largest port in terms of revenue tonnes.

Clarence

Clarence obtained city status in 1988. Situated on the eastern shore of the Derwent River it forms part of the Hobart metropolitan area. The population of Clarence has increased steadily over many years and consists mainly of residential areas, retail businesses and community support services.

REGIONS

South

Southern Tasmania is dotted with historic townships, for example, Richmond, New Norfolk and Hamilton, all of which retain enough of their original features to allow the visitor a glimpse of the conditions under which the early settlers existed. Richmond in particular remains a model example of the early penal outstation, with its gaol, renowned bridge and churches.

The rugged coastline and rock formations of the Tasman Peninsula provide spectacular scenery for travellers on the road from Hobart to Port Arthur, a former penal settlement. The remaining convict buildings include the impressive remains of the never-consecrated church, and the model prison and penitentiary, which portray the severity of the convict era of Tasmania's history.

Orchard-fruit, mainly apples and pears, as well as berry fruit, are grown in the south for both local consumption and export chiefly to Asian markets.

Industries in the southern area include the Cadbury Schweppes cocoa and confectionery factory at Claremont, Pasminco Metals-EZ at Risdon, the Australian Newsprint Mills at Boyer, Textile Industries Australia, Blundstone footwear, International Catamarans and the Cascade Brewery, established in 1824, the oldest brewery still in operation in Australia.

East Coast

A popular holiday destination, the East Coast features miles of white beaches with excellent surf, as well as many other places of interest. Freycinet Peninsula, the Blow Hole at Bicheno and Maria Island are all easily accessible to tourists.

A variety of fishing activities is based in the ports of St Helens and Bicheno. Catches include crayfish (Southern Rock Lobster) and abalone.

North-East

The rich soil of this area provides good land for farming, an activity important to the State's economy. Beef and dairy cattle, wool sheep and prime lambs are run here. Vegetables, grown mainly for processing, are a significant component of the region's agriculture. A wide variety of crops is grown, and the Department of Defence has an experimental establishment in Scottsdale to investigate ways of processing and packaging produce for use by troops in the field. Hop growing is also an important commercial activity.

North

Northern Tasmania's varied attractions include the lavender farm at Nabowla, the gold mine ruins at Beaconsfield, the Ben Lomond ski fields and the colonial villages of Evandale and Hadspen.

Entally House, at Hadspen, and Clarendon, at Nile, are two of the finest restored homesteads in Australia. A number of vineyards have been established in recent years at Pipers Brook and along the banks of the Tamar River.

Industries in the region include the aluminium smelter and refinery Comalco, at George Town, the automotive parts manufacturer ACL Bearing Company and Tasmanian breweries. Woodchip production and timber processing are also important.

North-West

The fertile, deep red volcanic loams and lush pastures of this region are ideal for vegetable growing and dairy farming. Vegetable processing factories (Simplot and McCain Foods) and milk processing factories (United Milk Tasmania and Lactos cheesemakers) were established on the coast to process the large quantities of vegetables and milk produced. Some farmers engage in pig and sheep farming and others have turned to poppy farming to provide oil for pharmaceutical preparations.

Manufacturing is dominated by forest-based industries with Australian Paper Tasmania, which has mills at Burnie and Wesley Vale, producing a major share of Australia's fine printing and writing papers, magazine papers and coated papers. Cement is produced at Railton. At Devonport there are Australian Weaving Mills (producing towels) and Tascot Templeton Carpets.

Beaches at Boat Harbour, Ulverstone and Port Sorell, as well as Sisters and Turners Beaches, are ideal holiday spots and surfing beaches. The historical village of Stanley is noted for its unusual geographical feature, The Nut. The Lake Barrington rowing course, of international standard, is a popular recreational asset.

West

Dense forests and lofty mountain ranges are typical of this rugged region, with windswept beaches, wild rivers and moonscape hills making the west vastly different from any other Tasmanian region.

Strahan, on Macquarie Harbour, is the starting point for cruises to the Gordon River, which winds deep into the dense forests of the South-West.

Mining is the predominant industry of this area, with zinc being mined at Rosebery, tin at Renison Bell and iron ore at Savage River.

South-West

Much of this isolated region is inaccessible and uninhabited. It contains spectacular scenery and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area has been listed by the World Heritage Commission. Dense rainforest, horizontal scrub, wild rivers, rapids and ravines, unpredictable weather, walking tracks and rugged mountains can be tackled only by experienced bushwalkers. Chalets and cabins have been erected in the more accessible areas to cater for bushwalkers.

Central Lakes Area

In this mountainous area many rivers have been harnessed and new lakes created to produce electricity for the State's power grid. Trout-fishing is popular in the area and many record catches have been reported.

Midlands

Early pioneers surveyed a road through the Midlands to link Hobart and Launceston; today, the road provides a comfortable 2-2½ hour journey between the two cities.

Sheep farming mainly for wool, is the principal agricultural activity of the region, with some beef cattle grazing also being undertaken. Throughout the Midlands there are historical villages with old roadside inns, cottages and churches. The most notable towns are Oatlands, Tunbridge, Ross and Campbell Town.

King and Flinders Islands

Situated in Bass Strait, these islands are rich in marine life (e.g. crayfish, abalone, mullet and salmon) and bird life (e.g. muttonbird, duck, quail and pheasant) and have prosperous beef and dairy industries. The unpredictable weather and vicious storms often experienced in Bass Strait have resulted in many ships being lost in the area. King Island is virtually ringed by shipwrecks, and lighthouses (such as that at Cape Wickham) were erected in the nineteenth century to aid mariners.

Road distances between major Tasmanian centres (kilometres)

	Burnie	Campbell Town	Devonport	George Town	Hobart	Huonville	Launceston	Port Arthur	Queenstown	St Helens	Scottsdale	Smithton	Strahan	Swansea	Ulverstone
Burnie	—	198	49	153	326	364	148	403	182	293	213	86	196	266	30
Campbell Town	198	—	148	117	131	169	67	206	268	121	130	281	308	68	168
Devonport	49	148	—	104	279	317	100	353	229	247	163	135	245	216	19
George Town	153	117	104	—	248	286	50	323	333	175	76	239	349	185	123
Hobart	326	131	279	248	—	38	198	99	256	251	253	412	296	136	297
Huonville	364	169	317	286	38	—	236	137	294	289	291	450	334	175	335
Launceston	148	67	100	50	198	236	—	271	254	165	63	233	294	136	119
Port Arthur	403	206	353	323	99	137	271	—	358	306	335	489	398	183	373
Queenstown	182	268	229	333	256	294	254	358	—	366	316	254	40	324	212
St Helens	293	121	247	175	251	289	165	306	366	—	99	379	406	123	264
Scottsdale	213	130	163	76	253	291	63	335	316	99	—	298	356	198	182
Smithton	86	281	135	239	412	450	233	489	254	379	298	—	268	349	116
Strahan	196	308	245	349	296	334	294	398	40	406	356	268	—	364	226
Swansea	266	68	216	185	136	175	136	183	324	123	198	349	364	—	236
Ulverstone	30	168	19	123	297	335	119	373	212	264	182	116	226	236	—

(Source: The Royal Automobile Club of Tasmania Touring Map of Tasmania)

physical features

<i>Islands</i>	<i>Area (km²)</i>
Bruny	355
Cape Barren	462
Clarke	82
Flinders	1 341
Hunter	71
King	1 094
Macquarie	123
Maria	101
Robbins	99
Schouten	28
Three Hummock	70
Other islands	137
Mainland Tasmania	64 086
Total Tasmania	68 049

<i>Mountains</i>	<i>Height (m)</i>
Mt Ossa	1 617
Legges Tor	1 573
Barn Bluff	1 559
Mt Pelion West	1 560
Cradle Mountain	1 545
Stacks Bluff	1 527
Mt Massif	1 514
Mt Geryon	1 510

<i>Lakes</i>	<i>Area (km²)</i>
Lake Gordon ¹	280
Lake Pedder ²	250
Great Lake ³	161
Arthurs Lake ³	64
Lake Sorell ³	53
Lake Burbury ¹	52

<i>Rivers</i>	<i>Length (km)</i>
South Esk	214
Derwent	187
Gordon	181
Arthur	179
Huon	169
Mersey	160
Franklin	120
Pieman	97
North Esk	86

¹ Man-made.

² Man-made—inundated the much smaller natural Lake Pedder.

³ Natural lake enlarged by dam(s).

(Source: 1:250,000 topographic maps, Land Information Bureau, Department of Environment and Land Management)

Tasmania's National Parks¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	<i>Effective Gazetted date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Description</i>
Asbestos Range	4 349	07 July 1976	North coast	Coastal heathland
Ben Lomond	16 527	23 July 1947	North-east	Alpine, skifields
Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair ²	161 108	16 May 1922	West central	Mountains, lakes
Douglas Apsley	16 080	27 December 1989	East coast	Dry sclerophyll forest
Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers ²	440 961	03 May 1939	South-west	Wilderness, rivers
Freycinet	11 930	29 August 1916	East coast	Coastal, granite
Hartz Mountains ²	7 140	24 May 1939	South	Mountains, forest
Maria Island	11 550	14 June 1972	East coast	Wildlife, historic
Mole Creek Karst	1 345	14 December 1996	Central North	Caves, karst landscape
Mount Field	16 265	29 August 1916	South central	Alpine skifields
Mount William	13 899	03 October 1973	North-east	Coastal, wildlife
Rocky Cape	3 064	21 June 1967	North-west	Coastal heath
Southwest ²	608 298	24 October 1951	South-west	Rugged wilderness
Strzelecki	4 215	15 March 1967	Flinders Island	Mountains, coastal
Walls of Jerusalem ²	51 800	24 June 1981	West central	Alpine plateau

¹ Figures supplied by Parks and Wildlife Service (of the Department of Environment and Land Management).

² Constitute the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, together with Devils Gullet, Liffey Falls (part) and State reserves, Macquarie Harbour Historic Site, Farm Cove Game Reserve, Adamsfield, Central Plateau and Marble Hill Conservation Areas, Maxwell River and Wargata Mina Protected sites, three Forest Reserves on the Great Western Tiers and areas of HEC and private land (totalling 1,383,640 ha) as of May 1992.

national parks & state reserves

Three broad reserve categories are provided for in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*:

1. Conservation Areas are areas of predominantly unmodified natural systems for the protection and maintenance of biophysical and cultural heritage while providing potential for resource exploitation. They can be on any land tenure type (eg. private or crown) and are set aside to fulfill particular wildlife objectives or are large general management areas (e.g. Southwest Conservation Area). Mutton Bird Reserves are another type of Conservation Area, located on crown land allowing mutton birding.

2. State Reserves have much greater protection.

- National Parks (e.g. Maria Island, Mount Field) have high conservation, scenic and recreational values and, in general, are greater than 3,000 ha in area.
- Nature Reserves (e.g. Macquarie Is., Dismal Swamp) are especially important for nature conservation. Public use is not prohibited but it is generally not encouraged.
- Historic Sites (e.g. Entally House, the Shot Tower) involve places or structures of European historic significance.
- Aboriginal Sites (e.g. Mt Cameron West, Sundown Point) are places of prehistoric significance. Protected Sites can also be created under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.
- State Reserves (e.g. Hastings Caves) are small areas of high natural or cultural value.

3. Game Reserves are areas where one or more species of wildlife can be taken (e.g. Bruny Island Neck). They are virtually nature reserves in which limited hunting, with permits, is allowed.

world heritage area

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, which comprises about 20% of the State (1,383,640 hectares), is essentially wild, natural country in central and south-western Tasmania. It was jointly nominated for World Heritage Listing by the Commonwealth and State Governments in September 1989 and inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in December 1989.

Within the World Heritage Area are rare and ancient plants, very tall eucalypt forests, distinctive and uncommon animals, important alpine and sub-alpine areas, karst and glacial features and scenery of sweeping grandeur and intimate beauty. There are also extensive cave systems, Ice age Aboriginal cave-art sites and sites of European cultural significance.

***Reserved land managed by the
Dept of Environment & Land Management,
1 January 1997***

	No.	Area (ha)
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970</i>		
National Parks	15	1 368 154
State Reserves	47	18 700
Nature Reserves	52	41 280
Historic Sites	29	16 066
Aboriginal Sites	3	713
Game Reserves	11	11 634
Conservation Areas	65	150 810
Muttonbird Reserves	3	8 466
<i>Historic Shipwrecks Act 1975</i>		
Tasmanian Hist. Shipwrecks	10	—
<i>Aboriginal Relics Act 1975</i>		
Protected Archaeological Sites	5	1 428
<i>Crown Lands Act 1976</i>		
Protected Areas	4	202 925
State Recreation Areas	18	6 365
Coastal, River and Lakeside and other Reserves	55	7 047

flora

Tasmania's climate is generally conducive to the development of forests. In the higher rainfall areas of the central highlands and the west, rainforest predominates, although treeless habitats are frequent on water-logged soils. This is in contrast with the drier, more open eucalypt forests of the east. Exposed mountain summits contain treeless areas of alpine moorland heath and bog with alpine plants resistant to heavy frosts, waterlogging, snow and cold winds.

Of the 1,600 or so flowering plants native to Tasmania about 320 are unique (endemic) to Tasmania. Many of the endemic species are found in Tasmania's rich alpine flora (where up to 40% of the flora is endemic). Rainforests are another haven for Tasmania's endemic species. However, overall, Tasmania's flora is closely related to that of mainland Australia.

Links with the ancient floras of the southern continents are also evident in Tasmania's flora. For example, the southern beeches (*Nothofagus* spp.) are still present as scattered forests in Australasia and South America. In Tasmania, Myrtle Beech is a dominant rainforest tree and Deciduous Beech is a subalpine shrub. Beech fossil pollen records in these areas and in Antarctica extend back to the age of the dinosaurs. Other plants with affinities to southern continents include heaths, Leatherwood, Tasmanian Native Laurel, *Bauera* and Horizontal Scrub. Tasmania has no endemic plant families.

Characteristic Tasmanian plants include:

- Button Grass, which grows extensively on wet infertile peats, mainly in the west and south of the State. Button Grass is a tussock-like sedge with conspicuous, spherical fruiting-heads on long stems;
- native conifers, present within rainforest and alpine communities that have not been

burnt. King Billy Pines and Pencil Pines occasionally also form forests up to 30 metres in height in elevated valleys and on subalpine plateaux respectively. They can reach ages of over 1,000 years;

- Horizontal, a rainforest plant with an unusual growth form. While these trees sometimes grow erect to a height of 15 metres or more, typically slender saplings 8-9 metres high arch back towards the ground. Many erect branches arise from an almost horizontal trunk and these in turn bend over, interlacing with each other and with branches of adjacent trees. In this way dense and springy platforms form, often at a considerable height above the ground; and
- cushion plants, which are common in Tasmanian alpine vegetation. Tasmania has five species of woody shrubs that form compact mounds: *Pterygopappus lawrencii*; *Donatia novae-zelandiae*; *Dracophyllum minimum*; *Phyllachne colensoi*; *Abrotanella forsterioides*. This plant community closely resembles those found in comparable habitats in New Zealand and South America. The species of *Donatia* and of *Phyllachne* are common to Tasmania and New Zealand. As the cushion plants grow, they form a mosaic which has a continuous surface. These plants serve as seed beds for others; the white-flowered Sundew is often conspicuous and the endemic plaintain, *Plantago gunnii*, is confined to this habitat. However, a cushion plant does not continue to expand indefinitely; after a time it dies in the centre allowing the establishment of other plants.

fauna

The separation of Tasmania from the Australian mainland after the last Ice Age, some 12,000 years ago, has allowed the Tasmanian fauna to evolve in isolation and has protected it from threats, such as foxes and dingoes, that have contributed to the extinction of species on mainland Australia. Many species such as the Green Rosella, Golden Galaxias, Tasmanian Tree Skink and Moss Froglet evolved in Tasmania. Some such as the Betong, Eastern Quoll and Pademelon are now restricted to Tasmania after disappearing within the last 100 years from southeastern Australia. Others, for example the Eastern Barred Bandicoot, Spotted-tailed Quoll and Ground Parrot, are under threat on the mainland but are relatively secure in Tasmania.

Mammals

Tasmania has 35 species of native terrestrial mammals, of which two are monotremes (Echidna and Platypus), 19 are marsupials (wallabies, wombats, devils etc.) and 14 are eutherians (rodents and bats). Six species and 14 subspecies are endemic to the island state, hence nearly 60% of terrestrial mammals are uniquely Tasmanian. Endemic species include the Long-tailed Mouse, the Tasmanian Devil and the Tasmanian Pademelon. Two species, the Thylacine (probably extinct) and the New Holland Mouse (rare), are listed in Tasmania's *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. The remaining species are relatively secure in Tasmania.

Birds

There are 256 species of non-marine birds and 74 marine birds recorded from Tasmania. Twelve of these species are endemic, such as the Dusky Robin, Black Currawong, Yellow Wattlebird (world's largest honeyeater) and the Tasmanian Native Hen (one of Australia's few

flightless birds). There are 25 endemic subspecies. A total of 25 species are listed as threatened including the Orange-bellied Parrot, Forty-spotted Pardalote and the Wandering Albatross. One species, the King Island Emu, and three subspecies, the Tasmanian Emu, the Macquarie Island Buff-banded Rail and the Macquarie Island Parakeet are extinct.

Reptiles

Tasmania has 21 species of native terrestrial reptiles of which 3 are snakes (all venomous) and the remainder lizards. Six lizards are endemic including 3 alpine snow skinks.

Amphibians

Tasmania has 11 native species of amphibians of which 3 are endemic species. They are the Tasmanian Froglet, the Tasmanian Tree Frog and the recently discovered Moss Froglet.

Fish

Tasmania has 44 species of native freshwater fish and in excess of 500 species of marine fish. Of the freshwater fish, 17 species are endemic most of which belong to the family Galaxiids. Tasmania is recognised as the centre of diversity for present day galaxiids. Endemic species include the Golden Galaxias, the Swamp Galaxias and Tasmanian Mudfish. Six species are listed as threatened including the Pedder Galaxias, arguably Australia's most endangered fish species. Other threatened species include the Swan Galaxias, the Clarence Galaxias, the Saddled Galaxias and the Spotted Handfish.

Invertebrates

There are thousands of invertebrate species in Tasmania, many of which remain undescribed. Endemism is particularly high in rain forests, caves and alpine environments, and also among forest litter and freshwater habitats. The Tasmanian invertebrate fauna is rich in primitive groups of world heritage significance.

climate

TEMPERATURE

Tasmania's climate is classified as temperate maritime. Near the coast the diurnal range of temperatures is about 7°C, but inland this value is almost doubled. The maximum temperature recorded in the State is 40.8°C—observed at Hobart in January 1976 and Bushy Park in December 1945. The State's lowest temperature (-13.0°C) was registered in June 1983 at Tarraleah, Butlers Gorge and Shannon.

RAINFALL

Rainfall over Tasmania is largely governed by the interaction of airstream and topography. Since the prevailing winds are westerly, the higher annual rainfall totals are recorded in the western highlands areas but there are parts of the north-east which very efficiently intercept the less frequent bursts of humid north-easterly winds. In the west annual rainfall totals vary from 1500 to 3500 millimetres whereas in the eastern half the range is from 500 millimetres in the Midlands, to 1500 millimetres in the north-east highland area.

WIND

The prevailing airstream over Tasmania is westerly with actual winds varying from north-west to south-west. The greatest strength and persistence of winds occurs during late winter and early spring. In the summer, when the westerlies are weak, afternoon sea breezes become the predominant wind in coastal areas.

SUNSHINE

Bright sunshine ranges from an average of 2500 hours per year in the northern Midlands to less than 1750 hours per year on the west coast and western highlands. Hobart receives an average of 2100 hours annually and Launceston around 2400 hours.

Rainfall in districts, Tasmania (mm)

<i>District</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>Average¹</i>
Northern	655	813	1 026	985
East Coast	435	770	714	805
Midlands	322	591	678	543
South East	625	881	946	758
Derwent Valley	493	702	888	690
Central Plateau	1 458	1 240	1 385	1 012
West Coast	2 068	2 140	2 758	2 324
King Island	791	757	1 015	927
Flinders Island	582	652	780	737

¹ Long-term annual averages derived from all available data.
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Temperature and rainfall, Hobart¹

<i>Months</i>	<i>Temperature</i>				<i>Rainfall</i>	
	<i>Maximum</i>		<i>Minimum</i>		<i>Mean</i>	<i>rain</i>
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Ext.</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Ext.</i>		
	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>°C</i>	<i>mm</i>	<i>no.</i>
Jan.	21.5	40.8	11.8	4.5	49	11
Feb.	21.6	40.2	11.9	3.4	40	9
Mar.	20.1	37.3	10.7	1.5	46	11
Apr.	17.2	30.6	8.9	0.6	53	12
May	14.3	25.5	6.9	-1.6	48	13
June	11.8	20.1	5.2	-2.8	55	14
July	11.6	21.0	4.5	-2.8	54	15
Aug.	12.9	24.5	5.2	-1.8	53	15
Sept.	15.0	31.0	6.3	-0.4	52	15
Oct.	16.9	34.6	7.7	0.6	63	16
Nov.	18.5	36.8	9.2	0.3	55	14
Dec.	20.2	40.7	10.7	3.4	58	13
Year	16.8	40.8	8.2	-2.8	624	161

¹ At Hobart Regional Office using figures recorded over 113 years.
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Climatic data, selected stations, Tasmania

	<u>Hobart</u>		<u>L'ton Airport</u>		<u>Burnie</u>		<u>Queenstown</u>		<u>St Helens</u>		<u>Scottsdale</u>	
	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>1996</u>
Mean daily maximum (°C)	16.8	16.4	16.9	16.1	16.7	16.1	16.3	n.a.	18.3	18.0	17.2	16.4
Extreme maximum (°C)	40.8	31.7	37.3	28.0	32.8	24.9	37.3	n.a.	39.8	30.0	35.9	27.3
Mean daily minimum (°C)	8.2	8.4	6.2	6.5	9.0	9.2	5.6	n.a.	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.0
Extreme minimum (°C)	-2.8	-0.3	-7.1	-4.0	-2.0	2.0	-6.7	n.a.	-4.3	-2.0	-4.7	0.2
Sunshine (mean daily hours)	5.9	n.a.	6.9	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.4	6.1
Frost days (no.)	25	19	76	93	8	0	43	n.a.	45	20	66	62
Mean annual rainfall (mm)	624	750	688	800	993	1 121	2 415	n.a.	778	693	1 052	1 131
Rain days (no.)	161	172	137	147	160	170	242	n.a.	143	154	155	1 131

(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

government

On 1 January 1901, Tasmania with the other Australian colonies of Britain became a federation of six States: the Commonwealth of Australia.

Government in all States is exercised in three jurisdictions: *Commonwealth Government*, with powers derived from a written constitution and centred in Canberra; *State Government*, with residual powers (powers not reserved for the Commonwealth), which in Tasmania is centred in Hobart, and *local government* with authority derived from State Acts and operating in Tasmania in 23 municipalities and six cities.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Senate: Tasmanian members (at 6 May 1997)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Term expires</i>
Abetz, E.	Liberal	1999
Brown, R.J.	Tas. Greens	2002
Calvert, P.H.	Liberal	2002
Denman, K.	ALP	1999
Gibson, B.	Liberal	1999
Harradine, R.W.B.	Independent	1999
Mackay, S.M.	ALP	2002
Murphy, S.	ALP	1999
Newman, J.	Liberal	2002
O'Brien, K.	ALP	1999
Sherry, N.J.	ALP	2002
Watson, J.O.W.	Liberal	2002

**House of Representatives:
Tasmanian members (at 6 May 1997)**

<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>	<i>Electorate</i>
Adams, D.	ALP	Lyons
Kerr, D.J.C.	ALP	Denison
Miles, C.G.	Liberal	Braddon
Quick, H.	ALP	Franklin
Smith, W.L.	Liberal	Bass

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT

GOVERNOR

The Hon. Sir Guy Green AC KBE

MINISTRY (as at 12 May 1997)

The Hon. A.M. Rundle, MHA

Premier

Treasurer

Minister—State Development

The Hon. S.D. Napier, MHA

Deputy Premier

Minister—Education and Vocational Training

Minister—the Arts, Sport and Recreation

The Hon. R.J. Beswick, MHA

Minister—Police and Public Safety,

Minister—Forests

Minister—Mines

The Hon. W.B. Bonde, MHA

Minister—Primary Industry & Fisheries,

Minister—Racing

The Hon. T.J. Cleary, MHA

Minister—Transport

Minister—Energy

Minister—Inland Fisheries

The Hon. R. Cornish, MHA

Minister—Finance

Minister—Public Sector Administration

Minister—Industrial Relations

The Hon. R.J. Groom, MHA

Attorney-General

Minister—Justice

Minister—Tourism

Minister—Workplace Standards

The Hon. P.C.L. Hodgman, MHA

Minister—Environment and Land Management

The Hon. P.C. McKay, MLC

Minister—Community and Health Services

The Hon. D.E. Swan, MHA

Minister—Community Development

Minister—Local Government

Minister—Aboriginal Affairs

Minister—Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs

Minister—the Status of Women

Tasmania has a bicameral parliament. The majority party in the House of Assembly (Lower House) forms the government while the Legislative Council (Upper House) is the house of review.

Legislative Council

19 members

19 single-member electorates

Term: six years

Three members retire each year except in every sixth year (1995, 2001 etc.) when four retire. Voting for the Council is compulsory. All persons over the age of 18 are eligible to vote provided they have resided in Tasmania for six months; they are Australian citizens, or natural born or naturalised British subjects on the electoral roll at 25 January 1984; and their name is on the electoral roll for a Council division.

Legislative Council members ¹ (at 1 July 1997)

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Term expires</i>
Buckingham	Crean, The Hon. D.M. (ALP)	1998
Cornwall	Bailey, The Hon. R.F. (Ind.)	2002
Derwent	Aird, The Hon. M.A. (ALP)	2003
Emu Bay	Hiscutt, The Hon. D.M. (Ind.)	2001
Hobart	Parkinson, The Hon. D.J. (ALP)	2000
Huon	Harriss, The Hon. A.P. (Ind.)	2002
Launceston	Wing, The Hon. D.G. (Ind.)	2000
Leven	Smith, The Hon. S.L. (Ind.)	2002
Macquarie	Shaw, The Hon. G.A. (Ind.)	1998
Mersey	Squibb, The Hon. G.B. (Ind.)	2003
Monmouth	Wilson, The Hon. S.J. (Ind.)	1999
Murchison	Schulze, The Hon. P.R. (Ind.) &	2000
	Fletcher, The Hon. A.W. (Ind.)	1999
Newdegate	Ginn, The Hon. R.W. (Ind.)	1999
Pembroke	McKay, The Hon. P.C. (Lib.)	2001
Q'borough	Wilkinson, The Hon. J.S. (Ind.)	2001
Rumney	Vacant	2000
Roland	Loone, The Hon. J.A. (Ind.)	2001
South Esk	Rattray, The Hon. C.L. (Ind.)	1998
W'morland	Smith, The Hon. S.J. (ALP)	2003

¹ See transitional arrangements for Members of the *Council Constitution (Legislative Council) Special Provisions (No. 2) 1997*.

House of Assembly

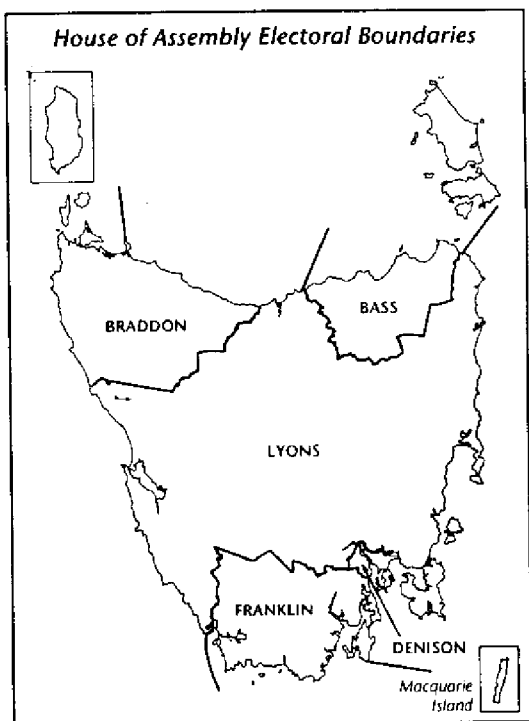
35 members

five seven-member electorates

Term: four years

Tasmania uses the Hare-Clark system (i.e. proportional representation by the single transferable vote) in elections for the Assembly. The legal voting age is 18 years and over. Electors must vote one to seven but can show further preferences if they desire. Voting is compulsory.

A State election held in February 1996 saw the election of 16 Liberals, 14 Labor members, four Tasmanian Greens and one Independent member.



House of Assembly members (at August 1997)

<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Party</i>
Bass	Benneworth, A.J.	Liberal
	Beswick, The Hon. R.J.	Liberal
	Cox, J.G.	ALP
	James, G.H.	ALP
	Madill, The Hon. F.L.	Liberal
	Napier, The Hon. S.D.	Liberal
	Patmore, The Hon. P.J.	ALP
Braddon	Best, B.R.	ALP
	Bonde, The Hon. W.B.	Liberal
	Cains, C.S.	Liberal
	Cornish, The Hon. R.	Liberal
	Gard, M.S.	ALP
	Hollister, D.L.	Tas. Greens
	Rundle, The Hon. A.M.	Liberal
Denison	Bacon, J.A.	ALP
	Cheek, R.R.	Liberal
	Groom, The Hon. R.J.	Liberal
	Hodgman, The Hon. W.M.	Liberal
	Jackson, The Hon. J.L.	ALP
	Putt, M.A.	Tas. Greens
	White, The Hon. J.C.	ALP
Franklin	Bladel, The Hon. F.M.	ALP
	Cleary, The Hon. T.J.	Liberal
	Foley, M.B.	Tas. Greens
	Goodluck, B.J.	Independent
	Hodgman, The Hon. P.C.L.	Liberal
	Lennon, P.A.	ALP
	Wriedt, P.C.	ALP
Lyons	Giddings, L.T.	ALP
	Hidding, M.T.	Liberal
	Llewellyn, The Hon. D.E.	ALP
	Mainwaring, R.G.	Liberal
	Milne, C.A.	Tas. Greens
	Polley, The Hon. M.R.	ALP
	Swan, The Hon. D.E.	Liberal

Leader of the Opposition: J.A. Bacon

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government in Tasmania is administered by the councils of 23 municipalities and 6 cities (Hobart, Launceston, Glenorchy, Devonport, Burnie and Clarence).

They provide services such as garbage and waste disposal facilities, roads and footpaths, drainage, health inspection, parks, recreation facilities, gardens, cemeteries and community centres as well as water supply and sewerage.

Mayors

(at 30 June 1997)

<i>Council</i>	<i>Mayor</i>
Break O'Day	Cr Robert Legge
Brighton	Cr Tony Foster
Burnie City	Ald. Steven Kons
Central Coast	Cr Sue Smith
Central Highlands	Cr Geoff Ashton-Jones
Circular Head	Cr Ross Hine
Clarence City	Ald. Gathy Edwards
Derwent Valley	vacant
Devonport City	Ald. Geoff Squibb, MLC
Dorset	Cr Peter Partridge
Flinders	Cr Lynn Mason
George Town	Cr Lawrence Archer
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	Cr E.A. (Bill) Bailey
Glenorchy City	Ald. Terry Martin
Hobart City	Ald. John Freeman
Huon Valley	Cr Greg Norris
Kentish	Cr Lawrence Connors
Kingborough	Cr Reg S. Gee
King Island	Cr Vernon Philbey
Latrobe	Cr Bert Campbell
Launceston City	Ald. John Lees
Meander Valley	Cr Greg Hall
Northern Midlands	Cr Kenneth von Bibra
Sorell	Cr Carmel Torenus
Southern Midlands	Cr Colin Howlett
Tasman	Cr Neil Noye
Waratah/Wynyard	Cr Cyril Dixon
West Coast	Cr Murray Waller
West Tamar	Cr Trevor Roach

public finance

Government finance statistics demonstrates the financial relationships between the three levels of government (Commonwealth, State and local) and the rest of the economy.

It makes a distinction between general government enterprises and public trading enterprises. General government enterprises operate outside the normal market place, and may provide goods and services significantly below the cost of production. Major sources of revenue for State government enterprises are Commonwealth grants and State taxes. Public trading enterprises (e.g. the HEC) produce goods and services for sale in the market place, with the intention of recovering all or most of their operating costs through charges.

Local government provides services such as water, sewerage, garbage and waste disposal facilities, with its main source of revenue being rates.

State Government outlays by purpose, Tasmania, (\$m)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
General public services	163	154
Public order and safety	134	140
Education	566	586
Health	356	401
Social security and welfare	99	116
Housing and community amenities	73	72
Recreation and culture	62	65
Fuel and energy	59	95
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	73	78
Mining, manufacturing and construction	10	—
Transport and communication	154	160
Public debt transactions	534	483
Other	88	80
Total	2 370	2 429

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5501.6)

State Government finance, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Current outlays		
final consumption expenditure	1 362	1 413
Interest payments	534	483
Subsidies paid to enterprises	43	40
Current grants to other governments	42	45
Other transfer payments	163	175
Total	2 145	2 157
Capital outlays		
Expenditure on new fixed assets	263	326
Expenditure on second- hand fixed assets (net)	- 40	- 42
Other	2	-12
Total	225	272
Total current and capital outlays	2 370	2 429
Revenue		
Taxes, fees and fines	645	657
Net operating surpluses of Public Trading Enterprises	256	261
Interest received	169	145
Grants received	1 135	1 210
Other	75	78
Total	2 279	2 352
Financing transactions¹	91	77
Net advances received	- 141	- 81
Net borrowing	- 224	- 103
Increase in provisions	135	154
Other	320	107
Deficit²	- 44	- 77

¹ Current outlays plus capital outlays minus revenue.

² Financing transactions minus increase in provisions.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5501.6)

Local government finance, Tasmania (\$m)

	1994-95	1995-96
Revenue		
Rates	219	230
Sales of goods and services	55	60
Sale of land and fixed assets	12	14
Interest received	11	12
Government grants	57	65
Other revenue	18	22
Total revenue and grants	374	403
Expenditure		
Current exp. on goods and services	255	277
Interest paid	19	16
Levies paid to government	8	9
Purchase of land and fixed assets	99	113
Other outlays	3	4
Total expenditure	384	418
Financing transactions¹		
Borrowing & advances rec'd	- 15	- 7
Increase in provisions	19	19
Other financing transactions	6	4
Total financing transactions	10	15
Deficit²	- 8	- 4
Net indebtedness	41	34
Gross purchase of land & fixed assets		
Water	10	10
Sewerage	15	19
Garbage and other community amenities	9	11
Recreation and culture	6	11
Transport and communication	42	47
Other	16	15
Total	99	113

¹ Expenditure minus revenue.

² Financing transactions minus increase in provisions.

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

State and local government taxes, fees and fines, Tasmania, 1995-96

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Amount (\$m)</i>	<i>Per head of population (\$)</i>
Employers' payroll taxes	142	30
Taxes on property		
Land taxes	30	64
Municipal rates	134	284
Stamp duties	60	127
Financial institutions' taxes	40	85
Property owners' contribution to fire brigades	17	36
Other	7	15
Taxes on provision of goods and services		
Excises (levies on statutory corporations)	14	30
Taxes on private lotteries	21	45
Casino taxes	21	45
Race betting taxes	12	25
Taxes on insurance	29	61
Other	1	2
Motor vehicle taxes		
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	53	113
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	27	57
Drivers' licences	2	4
Road transport and maintenance taxes	—	—
Franchise taxes		
Petroleum products franchise tax	48	102
Tobacco franchise taxes	83	176
Liquor franchise taxes	18	38
Other taxes	—	—
Fees and fines		
Compulsory fees	30	64
Fines	11	23
Total	800	1 690

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5501.6)

Taxes, fees & fines per head of population (\$)

<i>Level of Government</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Commonwealth	5 232	5 822	6 333
State and local			
New South Wales	1 958	2 007	2 139
Victoria	1 993	2 039	2 184
Queensland	1 429	1 520	1 594
South Australia	1 561	1 618	1 721
Western Australia	1 660	1 744	1 818
Tasmania	1 527	1 639	1 690
Northern Territory	1 391	1 526	1 725
ACT	1 733	1 775	1 792
All States and Territories	1 790	1 851	1 965
Australia	7 022	7 673	8 298

(Source: ABS catalogue numbers 5506.0 and 5512.0)

law and order

Tasmania's laws, legal system and institutions are derived from those of Britain. By Federation in 1901, all Australian States had a legal system firmly based on the Common Law of England. With Federation, Tasmanians also became subject to Commonwealth laws enforced by administratively separate institutions.

Judiciary (as at 1 June 1997)

The Hon. Mr W.J.E. Cox RFD, ED (Chief Justice)

The Hon. Mr Justice P.G. Underwood

The Hon. Mr Justice C.R. Wright

The Hon. Mr Justice E.C. Crawford

The Hon. Mr Justice W.P.M. Zeeman

The Hon. Mr Justice P.W. Slicer

Offences recorded by Tasmania Police

	1994-95	1995-96
Offences against the person	2 423	2 661
Offences against property	46 261	47 737
Fraud and similar offences	1 977	1 791
Other offences	203	141
Total	50 873	52 330

(Source: Department of Police, Annual Report)

Prison population, adult, Tasmania 1995-96

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Average occupancy</i>
Risdon maximum security	215	148
Prison hospital	29	20
Medium security unit	36	28
Women's prison	23	10.5
Hayes prison farm	70	47
Launceston prison	33	9
Ashley Detention Centre	n.a.	4.5
Total	406	267

(Source: Department of Justice Annual Report)

population

Tasmania's estimated resident population at 30 June 1996 was approximately 473,400. This represented 2.6% of the national estimated resident population of 18,289,100.

In the 12 months to 30 June 1996, Tasmania's population increased by 0.08%, or approximately 400 people. At the same time Australia's population increased by 1.33% or 240,100 people. In that year Tasmania had the lowest rate of population growth of all the States.

Age and sex composition of population

At 30 June 1996, 22.1% of Tasmanians were aged less than 15 years (compared to 21.2% of total Australians); 43.8% between 15 and 44 years, (45.6% of total Australians); 21.3% between 45 and 64 years, (21.1% of total Australians) and 12.8% were aged 65 years or older, (12.1% of total Australians).

The median age of Tasmanians was 34.6 years, an increase of 2.1 years on the 32.5 years recorded at 30 June 1991.

There were 98.4 males for every 100 females, which was slightly less than the total Australian ratio, which was 99.1 males per 100 females.

Tasmania's population is more evenly spread across the State than the population elsewhere in Australia is spread; almost 59% of Tasmania's population reside outside the capital city statistical division.

In regional terms, 229,080 people or 48.4% of Tasmania's population lived in the Greater Hobart-Southern Region. In the Northern Region there were 133,350 people or 28.2% of Tasmania's population, while 110,950 people or 23.4% lived in the Mersey-Lyell Region.

Estimated resident population: Australian States and Territories

<i>State</i>	<i>30 June 1991¹ '000</i>	<i>30 June 1996 p '000</i>	<i>Average growth to 30 June 1996 % per year</i>	<i>Persons per sq km</i>
NSW	5 898.7	6 190.2	0.97	7.72
Vic.	4 420.4	4 541.0	0.54	19.95
Qld	2 961.0	3 354.7	2.53	1.94
SA	1 446.3	1 479.2	0.45	1.50
WA	1 636.1	1 762.7	1.50	0.70
Tas.	466.8	473.4	0.28	6.98
NT	165.5	177.7	1.43	0.13
ACT	289.3	307.5	1.23	128.14
Aust.²	17 284.0	18 289.1	1.14	2.38

¹ Census year.

² Includes 'Other Territories' from 1993.

Estimated resident population, Tasmania, 30 June 1996 p

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons No.</i>	<i>% of total</i>
0-4	17 040	16 180	33 220	7.0
5-9	17 890	17 090	34 980	7.4
10-14	18 640	18 000	36 640	7.7
15-19	17 490	16 620	34 110	7.2
20-24	16 940	15 880	32 820	6.9
25-29	16 850	16 310	33 160	7.0
30-34	17 090	17 760	34 840	7.4
35-39	18 450	19 040	37 490	7.9
40-44	17 410	17 460	34 870	7.4
45-49	16 990	16 520	33 500	7.1
50-54	13 250	12 980	26 220	5.5
55-59	11 270	11 020	22 290	4.7
60-64	9 210	9 600	18 810	4.0
65-69	9 070	9 470	18 540	3.9
70-74	7 650	8 990	16 650	3.5
75 & over	9 580	15 660	25 240	5.3
Total	234 800	238 580	473 380	100.0

Estimated resident population (at 30 june)

<i>Local government area</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1996 p</i>	<i>Proportion of State (%)</i>
Brighton	12 066	12 760	2.7
Central Highlands	2 969	2 790	0.6
Clarence	49 447	49 695	10.5
Derwent Valley	10 313	10 215	2.2
Glamorgan/ Spring Bay	3 962	4 120	0.9
Glenorchy	43 611	44 150	9.3
Hobart	47 681	47 089	9.9
Huon Valley	12 634	13 290	2.8
Kingborough	25 441	27 620	5.8
Sorell	8 518	9 870	2.1
Southern Midlands	5 157	5 400	1.1
Tasman	1 956	2 085	0.4
Greater Hobart- Southern Region	222 755	229 084	48.4
Break O'Day	5 764	5 860	1.2
Dorset	7 637	7 530	1.6
Flinders	965	920	0.2
George Town	7 165	6 985	1.5
Launceston	65 637	65 310	13.8
Meander Valley	14 651	15 695	3.3
Northern Midlands	11 007	11 285	2.4
West Tamar	18 254	19 760	4.2
Northern Region	131 080	133 345	28.2
Burnie	21 071	20 505	4.3
Central Coast	21 006	21 220	4.5
Circular Head	8 530	8 500	1.8
Devonport	25 337	25 360	5.4
Kentish	5 176	5 350	1.1
King Island	1 917	1 900	0.4
Latrobe	6 927	7 430	1.6
Waratah/Wynyard	14 339	13 935	2.9
West Coast	7 664	6 750	1.4
Mersey-Lyell Region	111 967	110 950	23.4
Tasmania	466 802	473 379	100.0

Population at selected census dates, Tasmania¹

<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons per sq km</i>
1861	49 593	40 384	89 977	1.32
1881	61 162	54 543	115 705	1.69
1901	89 624	82 851	172 475	2.52
1921	107 743	106 037	213 780	3.13
1947	129 244	127 834	257 078	3.76
1961	177 628	172 712	350 340	5.13
1971 ²	199 900	198 200	398 100	5.83
1981 ²	212 600	214 700	427 200	6.25
1986 ²	221 700	224 800	446 500	6.54
1991 ²	231 500	235 300	466 800	6.89

¹ Aborigines are excluded from the data for years 1861-1961.

² Estimated resident population.

Population by country of birth, Tasmania, 1991 census

<i>Country</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Australia	194 921	201 392	396 313
England	9 769	9 680	19 449
Germany	1 082	957	2 039
Greece	388	311	699
India	242	250	492
Ireland (Rep.)	316	305	621
Italy	804	530	1 334
Lebanon	57	40	97
Malaysia	355	350	705
Malta	63	37	100
Netherlands	1 531	1 428	2 959
New Zealand	1 815	1 653	3 468
Poland	663	511	1 174
Scotland	1 553	1 498	3 051
South Africa (Rep.)	378	358	736
USA	435	397	832
Vietnam	142	108	250
Yugoslavia	485	265	750
Other	4 593	4 613	9 206
Not stated	4 173	4 393	8 566
Total	223 765	229 076	452 841

Religious affiliation, Tasmania

	1991 (no.)	%
Christian		
Anglican	166 492	41.0
Baptist	9 924	2.4
Brethren	3 354	0.8
Catholic	89 496	22.1
Congregational	189	0.0
Churches of Christ	1 621	0.4
Jehovah's Witness	2 250	0.6
Latter-day Saints	1 479	0.4
Lutheran	2 324	0.6
Orthodox	2 145	0.5
Pentecostal	3 471	0.9
Presbyterian	13 300	3.6
Salvation Army	3 096	0.8
Seventh Day Adventist	1 215	0.3
Uniting Church ¹	38 612	9.5
Other Protestant	346	0.1
Other Christian	6 402	1.3
Total Christian	345 716	85.2
Non-Christian		
Buddhist	713	0.2
Muslim	620	0.2
Hindu	442	0.1
Jewish	194	0.0
Other non-Christian	703	0.2
Total non-Christian	2 672	0.7
Other groups		
Non-theistic	46	0.0
Inadequately described	1 845	0.5
No affiliation	55 326	13.6
Total other groups	57 217	14.1
Total	405 605	100.0
Not stated ²	47 232	
Total persons	452 837	

¹ The Uniting Church was formed in 1978 from members of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

² 'Not stated' is excluded from calculations of percentages.
(Source: 1991 Population Census.)

Tasmania's demographic rates by usual residence for 1995 are (with national rates in brackets): birth rate, 13.9 (14.1); death rate, 7.9 (6.9); marriage rate, 6.0 (6.1) and divorce rate, 2.7 (2.7).

Vital statistics: Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Divorces¹</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	
				<i>Total</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>
1991	3 069	1 383	6 870	3 686	62
1992	3 081	1 365	6 987	3 739	46
1993	3 055	1 465	6 835	3 637	40
1994	2 887	1 544	6 844	3 911	51
1995	2 840	1 279	6 570	3 754	38

¹ Includes nullities of marriage.

Vital statistics: rates, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Marriage¹</i>	<i>Birth¹</i>	<i>Death¹</i>	<i>Infant mortality²</i>
1991	6.6	14.7	7.9	9.0
1992	6.6	14.9	8.0	6.6
1993	6.5	14.5	7.7	5.9
1994	6.1	14.5	8.3	7.5
1995	6.0	13.9	7.9	5.8

¹ Number per 1,000 of mean population.

² Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered.

Divorces, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Divorces granted by sex of petitioner</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Joint</i>	
1991	493	810	80	1 383
1992	528	740	97	1 365
1993	501	819	145	1 465
1994	486	898	160	1 544
1995	410	721	148	1 279

continued

Divorces, Tasmania (continued)

Year	<i>Divorces granted by duration of marriage</i>		<i>Crude divorce rate¹</i>
	<i>0-9 years</i>	<i>10 years and over</i>	
1991	639	744	3.0
1992	632	733	2.9
1993	668	797	3.1
1994	634	910	3.3
1995	553	726	2.7

¹ Number granted per 1,000 of mean population.

Life tables, Tasmania, 1993-95¹

Age (years)	<i>Expected years of life remaining</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
0	73.93	79.90
5	69.61	75.36
10	64.67	70.39
15	59.75	65.43
20	55.00	60.52
25	50.34	55.62
30	45.68	50.72
35	41.00	45.87
40	36.31	41.06
45	31.66	36.32
50	27.12	31.70
55	22.75	27.22
60	18.68	22.93
65	14.99	18.85
70	11.75	15.05
75	8.95	11.60
80	6.62	8.59
85	4.86	6.15
90	3.59	4.31
95	2.71	2.98

¹ Because of the method of calculation, these figures are subject to annual fluctuation which may not be indicative of a long-term trend.

Causes of death, Tasmania, 1995

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>% of total deaths</i>
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	48	1.3
Malignant neoplasm of colon	96	2.6
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	198	5.3
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	77	2.1
Leukaemia	35	0.9
All other malignant neoplasms	572	15.2
Diabetes mellitus	64	1.7
Acute myocardial infarction	488	13.0
Other ischaemic heart disease	359	9.6
Cerebrovascular disease	370	9.9
Other circulatory diseases	400	10.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	294	7.8
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	75	2.0
Sudden infant death syndrome	13	0.3
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	60	1.6
Suicide	66	1.8
Other accidents, poisonings and violence	84	2.2
Other causes	455	12.1
Total	3 754	100.0

Suicides, Tasmania and Australia

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>		<i>Australia</i>	
	<i>Aged 0-24</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Aged 0-24</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991	12	67	470	2 360
1992	25	96	467	2 294
1993	11	83	405	2 181
1994	17	70	437	2 258
1995	11	66	439	2 367

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

education

In 1869 Tasmania became the first colony in the British Empire to make education compulsory. In 1898 school attendance was made obligatory between the ages of seven and 13 extending to between six and 14 years in 1912.

Schools: teachers and pupils, Tasmania (at 1 July)

<i>Type of school</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Teachers¹</i>	<i>Enrolments²</i>	
			<i>Primary grades</i>	<i>Secondary grades</i>
Govt	1994	4 207	37 033	27 028
	1995	4 154	36 341	26 943
	1996	4 207	36 097	26 679
Non-govt	1994	1 372	11 314	9 984
	1995	1 373	11 245	10 130
	1996	1 389	11 110	10 296
All schools	1994	5 578	48 347	37 012
	1995	5 527	47 586	37 073
	1996	5 595	47 207	36 975

¹ Number of full-time teachers plus full-time equivalent units of part-time teaching.

² Excludes kindergarten pupils and special school pupils.
(Source: ABS catalogue number 4221.0)

Pupils/teacher ratios, Tasmania¹

<i>Year</i>		<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>
1994	Government	17.2	13.2
	Non-government	19.1	12.8
1995	Government	17.1	13.3
	Non-government	19.0	13.0
1996	Government	16.8	13.0
	Non-government	18.9	12.9

¹ Based on full-time equivalents.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4221.0)

University enrolments, 1996

<i>Course</i>	<i>Enrolments</i>	
	<i>Commencing</i>	<i>Total</i>
Higher Degree	385	1 270
Other Postgraduate	448	645
Undergraduate		
Commerce and Economics	699	1 861
Design	78	202
Education	392	1 082
Engineering & Surveying	155	530
Humanities & Social Science	901	2 271
Law	159	566
Medicine & Pharmacy	135	530
Nursing	295	778
Science & Technology	712	1 844
Visual & Performing Arts	347	850
Total undergraduate	3 873	10 514
Other	163	182
Total	4 869	12 611

(Source: University of Tasmania, *Statistics 1996*)

Enrolments, TAFE institutes, 1996

<i>Sub-program</i>	<i>Drysdale</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>L'ton</i>	<i>North-West</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	—	1 058	336	680	2 074
Manufact. & Engineering	30	2 438	1 925	2 021	6 414
Building & Architecture	—	1 257	15	125	1 397
Business Services	90	4 134	1 806	2 748	8 778
Personal & Community Services	—	2 107	808	699	3 614
Hospitality & Tourism	2 347	23	—	538	2 908
Equity & Access	—	640	206	557	1 403
Total	2 467	11 657	5 096	7 368	26 588

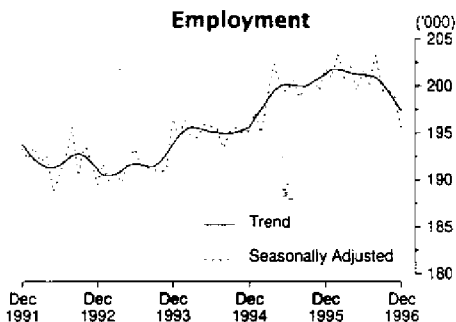
(Source: TAFEMIS)

labour

In recent years an important change in the Tasmanian labour force has been female participation rate. During the 1970s it averaged more than 40%. In 1996 it averaged slightly more than 50%.

Employment

In 1996, employment in Tasmania was around 200,000. Female employment declined to less than 84,000 in December 1996, while male employment declined to 113,700.



Unemployment

During 1996, the number of unemployed varied between 24,100 (July) and 23,300 (December); the number of unemployed females varied between 8,300 and 9,500; and the number of unemployed males peaked in June at 15,000.

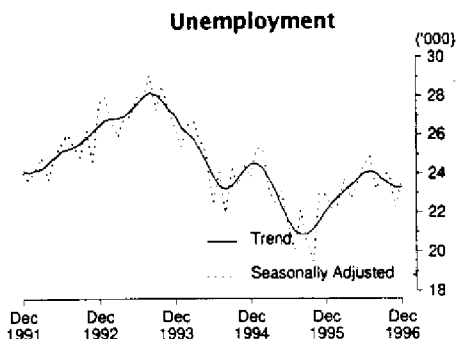
Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate in Tasmania in 1996 varied between 10.0% and 10.7%. The female unemployment rate in 1996 varied between 8.7% and 10.1% while the male unemployment rate in 1996 reached 11.5% mid-year and fell to 10.9% in December 1996.

Labour force status of civilian population aged 15 and over, Tasmania

At June	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Labour force</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Not in labour force</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Unemployment rate</i> (%)	<i>Participation rate</i> (%)
	<i>Full-time workers</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Total</i> (<i>'000</i>)					
Males							
1993	97.8	108.8	17.8	126.7	51.5	14.1	71.1
1994	100.8	111.8	14.3	126.1	53.7	11.3	70.1
1995	99.5	112.8	14.4	127.2	53.3	11.3	70.5
1996	101.0	115.4	15.2	130.6	50.5	11.6	72.1
Females							
1993	43.7	82.3	10.6	92.9	90.8	11.4	50.6
1994	40.1	83.0	7.8	90.9	95.3	8.6	48.8
1995	45.4	85.6	6.7	92.4	94.3	7.3	49.5
1996	42.6	85.8	8.5	94.4	92.9	9.1	50.4
Persons							
1993	141.5	191.1	28.5	219.6	142.3	13.0	60.7
1994	140.9	194.9	22.2	217.0	149.0	10.2	59.3
1995	144.9	198.4	21.1	219.6	147.6	9.6	59.8
1996	143.6	201.2	23.7	224.9	143.5	10.5	61.1

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6203.0)



Duration of unemployment, Tasmania¹

<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Months</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Under 2</i>	<i>2 to 5</i>	<i>6 to 11</i>	<i>12 & over</i>	
Worked full time for more than 2 weeks sometime during past 2 years	3 239	3 644	2 978	2 056	11 917
Not worked full time for more than 2 weeks sometime during past 2 years	4 875	1 012	760	5 808	12 455
Stood down	776	—	—	—	776
Total	8 890	4 656	3 738	7 864	25 148

¹ December 1996

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Average weekly earnings of employees, Tasmania (\$)

<i>Reference period</i>	<i>Males total earnings</i>	<i>Females total earnings</i>
1994—November	600.90	396.00
1995—November	615.50	403.20
1996—February	617.80	391.80
May	621.90	389.30
August	624.30	387.70
November	643.00	393.70

continued

Average weekly earnings of employees, Tasmania (\$) (continued)

Reference period	<i>Full-time adults</i>		All employees total earnings
	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	
1994—November	603.00	636.90	501.20
1995—November	617.30	648.20	513.80
1996—February	622.90	651.70	510.00
May	631.90	662.40	503.30
August	629.10	654.10	506.50
November	649.90	680.00	517.70

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6302.0)

Average Employment and Industry, Tasmania, 1996¹

Industry	Persons	Proportion of total industry
	'000	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.3	8.6
Mining	2.4	1.2
Manufacturing	24.9	12.4
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.8	0.9
Construction	12.8	6.4
Wholesale Trade	10.2	5.1
Retail Trade	32.2	16.1
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	10.4	5.2
Transport and Storage	7.3	3.7
Communication Services	2.7	1.4
Finance and Insurance	5.0	2.5
Property and Business Services	11.9	5.9
Government Administration and Defence	14.1	7.0
Education	14.3	7.1
Health and Community Services	21.6	10.8
Cultural and Recreational Services	4.6	2.3
Personal and Other Services	7.2	3.6
Total	200.5	100.0

¹ Average of February, May, August and November figures.
(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Pay indexes, Tasmania¹

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1993—June	139.3	141.4	139.8
December	140.7	141.8	141.0
1994—June	141.4	142.5	141.7
December	141.6	143.1	142.0
1995—June	143.6	144.4	143.8
December	144.7	145.7	145.0
1996—June	145.6	146.2	145.8
December	145.9	147.0	146.2

¹ Base of each index: weighted average minimum weekly award rate, June 1985 = 100.0.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6312.0)

Industrial disputes, Tasmania¹

<i>Year</i>	<i>Disputes commenced No.</i>	<i>Workers involved² '000</i>	<i>Working days lost '000</i>	<i>Working days lost per 1,000 employees</i>
1992	23	7.6	43.0	271
1993	19	2.7	4.5	28
1994	30	5.6	4.6	29
1995	26	3.4	3.5	22
1996	17	10.0	13.0	78

¹ The statistics relate to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work for 10 staff-days or more. Figures cover workers who actually participated in disputes plus workers stood down from the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who were not themselves parties to the disputes.

² Figures include additional workers joining disputes of previous periods.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6321.0)

social welfare

The main objective of the system of social welfare is the alleviation of poverty. The introduction of a pension for aged persons in 1909 began Australia's national provision of social security payments. While it is the Federal Government that provides almost all income maintenance payments, the State Government and voluntary agencies provide many services and personalised help to people in need.

Child care users, March 1996 ('000)¹

<i>Type of care</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Formal care		
Before and after school care	1.2	111.7
Long day care centre	4.0	177.7
Family day care	2.8	96.2
Occasional care	2.3	52.4
Pre-school	3.3	200.6
Other formal care	n.p.	22.2
<i>Total children who used formal care²</i>	12.7	624.4
Total children who used formal care only	6.8	373.5
Informal care		
Brother/sister/step care	5.3	165.1
Other relative	23.4	726.0
Non-relative	7.3	318.0
<i>Total children who used informal care²</i>	33.2	1 128.3
Total children who used informal care only	27.3	877.5
Children who used neither formal nor informal care	43.5	1 601.0
Total children³	83.5	3 102.8

¹ Children under 12 years.

² As children may use more than one type of care the categories will not add to Total children.

³ Comprises Total children who used formal care, Total children who used informal care only and Children who used neither formal nor informal care.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4402.0)

Department of Social Security pensions, benefits and family payments¹, Tasmania, 1995-96

<i>Pension, benefit or family payment</i>	<i>Recipients at June 1996 No.</i>	<i>Expenditure \$'000</i>
Age Pension ²	43 483	323 753
Disability Support Pension ²	16 993	166 660
Sickness Allowance	816	7 294
Mobility Allowance	813	1 065
Child Disability Allowance	2 594	6 023
Job Search Allowance ³	12 931	82 702
Newstart Allowance ³	13 051	100 772
Youth Training Allowance ³	1 564	5 392
Mature Age Allowance	2 208	16 317
Family Payment ⁴	53 154	178 318
Sole Parent Allowance	10 370	85 201
Double Orphan Pension	20	25
Maternity Allowance	2 407	1 800
Parenting Allowance	20 432	70 415
Special Benefit	243	1 983
Widow B Pension	1 061	9 860
Bereavement Allowance	2	58
Widow Allowance ³	308	2 190
Partner Allowance ³	2 648	17 394
Wife Pension	5 249	37 613
Carer Pension	985	7 125
Total	-	1 077 258

¹ Expenditure on additional benefits (e.g. Rent Assistance) is included in individual expenditure figures therefore they do not add to the total.

² Includes expenditure on Wife/Carer Pensions.

³ Includes Basic Family Payment and Additional Family Payment July-Dec and Family Payment Jan-June.

⁴ June monthly average.

(Source: Department of Social Security)

Service pensions paid, Tasmania^{1, 2}

<i>War service</i>	<i>Pensions No.</i>
World War I	12
World War II	10 242
Korea and Malaya & FESR ²	532
British Commonwealth	1 998
Allied Veterans	622
Special Overseas Service	846
Miscellaneous	170
Total	14 382

¹ Comprises service pensions payable to veterans, and partners and widows/widowers of veterans, at March 1997.

² Sum does not add to total because of double counting.

³ Far East Strategic Reserve.

(Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs)

Disability pensions paid, Tasmania

<i>War service</i>	<i>Pensions¹ No.</i>
World War I	172
World War II ²	11 239
Korea, Malaya and FESR ³	413
Special Overseas Service	1 182
Defence Force/Peacekeeping Forces	938
Seamen's War Pension	23
Total	13 967

¹ Comprises disability pensions payable to incapacitated veterans and dependants of incapacitated and deceased veterans, at March 1997.

² Including Interim Forces.

³ Far East Strategic Reserve.

(Source: Department of Veterans' Affairs)

household expenditure

Average weekly household expenditure, 1993-94¹ (\$)

<i>Broad expenditure group</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Commodity or service		
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	62.92	85.38
Fuel & power	22.46	16.77
Food & non-alcoholic beverages	102.10	111.00
Alcoholic beverages	15.42	17.46
Tobacco	10.10	9.19
Clothing & footwear	29.81	33.71
Household furnishings & equipment	34.54	39.56
Household services & operation	29.68	31.58
Medical care & health expenses	24.45	27.14
Transport	76.72	93.58
Recreation	77.98	79.34
Personal care	9.51	11.37
Miscellaneous commodities & services	39.65	46.02
Total commodity & service expenditure	535.34	602.11
Selected other payments		
Income tax	103.40	136.99
Mortgage payment, principal (selected dwelling)	13.47	20.78
Other capital housing costs	29.45	29.46
Superannuation & life insurance	22.80	22.32

¹ For definitions see ABS catalogue number 6535.0.

Source of household income¹

<i>Source of income</i>	<i>Tasmania</i> %	<i>Australia</i> %
Weekly employee income	67.1	72.7
Weekly own business income	7.5	7.5
Government pensions and allowances	16.9	13.0
Other sources	8.5	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0

¹ Household income is the sum of the gross weekly income of all household members.

prices and price indexes

Average retail prices of selected items: Hobart March quarter¹ (cents)

Article	Unit	1996	1997	% change ²
Milk (fresh)	1 litre	120	125	4.2
Cheese (processed)	500g	391	370	-5.4
Butter	500g	213	208	-2.4
Bread	680g	152	175	15.1
Biscuits (dry)	250g	176	178	1.1
Flour (self raising)	2kg	285	270	-5.3
Beef				
Rump steak	1kg	1 177	1 051	-10.7
Corned silverside	1kg	674	602	-10.7
Lamb				
Leg	1kg	589	603	2.4
Loin chops	1kg	718	742	3.3
Pork, leg	1kg	653	660	1.1
Chicken (frozen)	1kg	340	393	15.6
Bacon (rashers)	250g	328	324	-1.2
Sausages	1kg	393	349	-11.2
Oranges	1kg	124	122	-1.6
Bananas	1kg	213	217	1.9
Potatoes	1kg	88	89	1.1
Tomatoes	1kg	319	272	-14.7
Carrots	1kg	129	135	4.7
Eggs (52g)	doz	269	288	7.1
Sugar, white	2kg	240	237	-1.2
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	274	276	0.7
Tea	250g	212	212	0.0
Coffee (instant)	150g jar	638	573	-10.2
Beer	24 x 375ml			
(full strength)	bottles	2 609	2 713	18.3
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	76.0	80.0	5.3

¹ The table units are not necessarily those for which the original price data were obtained.

² Over previous year.

Price index of building materials, Hobart¹

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Materials used			
in house building	112.8	117.3	120.7
in building other			
than house building	110.1	112.2	115.1

¹ All groups index numbers; index bases: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Consumer Price Index: Eight capital cities¹ Index numbers

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Eight capitals</i>
June quarter									
1988	87.8	88.6	89.3	89.1	88.1	90.0	91.8	89.7	88.5
1989	94.8	95.2	95.8	96.0	94.7	96.0	96.3	95.7	95.2
1990	102.5	102.7	102.2	102.5	102.9	101.9	102.4	102.3	102.5
1991	105.4	106.8	105.7	107.3	105.1	105.8	106.6	105.6	106.0
1992	106.5	108.2	107.0	109.4	105.6	107.0	108.4	107.9	107.3
1993	108.4	110.1	109.7	112.3	106.8	109.4	110.0	110.3	109.3
1994	110.0	112.0	111.5	114.4	109.1	112.4	112.4	112.0	111.2
1995	115.4	116.2	116.9	118.8	114.9	117.1	116.8	117.6	116.2
1996	119.9	119.2	120.4	122.0	117.9	120.6	120.8	121.4	119.8
Percentage increase between June 1995 and June 1996 quarters									
	3.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.1

¹ The index measures price movements in each city individually; they do not measure differences in price levels between cities.

Base of each Index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0.

The Consumer Price Index measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditures by metropolitan wage and salary earner households.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6401.0)

Consumer Price Index: Hobart¹

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Household equip. & operation</i>	<i>Trans- portation</i>	<i>Tobacco and alcohol</i>	<i>Health & personal care</i>	<i>Recreation and education</i>	<i>All groups index no.</i>	<i>% change</i>
1994-95										
March	115.4	105.0	102.7	114.9	115.1	140.3	140.4	115.4	116.1	1.7
June	116.1	106.1	104.5	115.4	117.2	143.1	141.0	114.0	117.1	0.9
1995-96										
September	117.3	105.9	106.0	116.5	119.4	144.3	146.7	113.3	118.4	1.1
December	117.1	105.6	106.5	117.5	120.1	145.9	146.9	115.8	119.2	0.7
March	118.1	106.3	107.2	117.8	119.0	150.3	149.7	117.1	120.1	0.8
June	118.4	106.0	107.6	118.5	119.8	153.3	150.5	116.0	120.6	0.4
1996-97										
September	120.0	105.9	107.4	119.1	119.7	153.7	154.1	115.1	121.1	0.4
December	120.6	105.6	104.8	119.4	121.8	152.7	154.8	116.8	121.3	0.2
March	120.7	105.7	101.9	120.1	122.8	153.1	159.4	120.5	121.9	0.5

Percentage change between December 1995 and December 1996 quarters

3.0	0.0	-1.6	1.6	1.4	4.7	5.4	0.9	1.8	..
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¹ Base of each index: Year 1989-90 = 100.0.

Average retail prices of selected items: Capital cities, March quarter, 1997 (cents)

Article	Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Milk (fresh) ¹	1 litre	115	130	116	116	127	125	117	112
Cheese (processed)	500g	396	359	390	318	342	370	390	356
Butter ²	500g	182	204	173	167	191	208	199	190
Bread (white loaf, sliced) ³	680g	201	193	194	153	177	175	194	193
Flour (self raising)	2kg	318	336	268	240	265	270	308	323
Beef									
Rump steak	1kg	1 202	1 079	1 053	1 157	1 094	1 051	1 272	1 071
Corned silverside	1kg	599	634	572	597	652	602	548	605
Lamb									
Leg	1kg	626	580	587	572	623	603	655	575
Loin chops	1kg	758	858	811	799	888	742	910	764
Pork, leg	1kg	584	555	602	616	620	660	719	581
Potatoes	1kg	105	115	93	78	119	89	112	98
Eggs ⁴	1 doz	271	263	281	246	246	288	310	275
Sugar, white	2kg	223	206	193	183	226	237	255	218
Jam (strawberry)	500g jar	234	245	234	217	251	276	283	242
Tea	250g	193	185	189	169	202	212	213	190
Margarine, table ⁵	500g	164	139	145	141	153	162	191	160
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	77.1	75.2	68.2	77.5	77.4	80.0	82.0	80.3
Beer, full strength, unchilled ⁵	24 x 375ml bottle	2 742	2 643	2 570	2 686	2 660	2 713	3 086	2 625

¹ Darwin price relates to blended milk. ² Darwin, chilled. ³ Supermarket sales. ⁴ Eggs in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Canberra—min. net weight 55g, Brisbane and Hobart—52g, Perth—50g, and Darwin—54g. ⁵ Poly-unsaturated.

private finance

Bank deposits rose 4.8% between June 1995 and June 1996. Loans rose 8.7% during the same period.

Banks, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>June 1995</i>	<i>June 1996</i>
Deposits		
Current bearing interest	545	659
Current not bearing interest	285	260
Term deposits	1 549	1 707
Investment savings	553	541
Statement savings	186	158
Passbook/school savings	199	161
Other	132	128
Total	3 449	3 615
Loans	4 166	4 529

¹ Average of weekly figures.

(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

Housing finance for owner occupation

Between June 1995 and June 1996, the trend estimate for the number of new secured housing finance commitments in Tasmania decreased by 8.4%. Similarly, the value of these commitments also exhibited a decrease of 5.7%.

This was the opposite to the national trend which experienced an increase of 8.4% for the number of housing commitments and a 9.9% increase in the value of these commitments.

Secured housing finance commitments (trend)¹

	<i>June 1995</i>		<i>June 1996</i>	
	<i>Dwelling units</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>Dwelling units</i>	<i>\$m</i>
Tasmania	952	67.9	872	64
Australia	35 241	3 410.2	38 198	3 748.7

¹ Excludes alterations and additions, includes refinancing.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5609.0)

retail industry

Estimates of Tasmanian retail turnover, during the period between Retail Censuses, are made by contacting a sample of retailers throughout the State. During 1996 Tasmania's retailers had a turnover of \$2,955.1 million, an increase of 4.2% on the 1995 figure of \$2,836.9 million.

The 1991-92 Retail Census showed that at 30 June 1992, there were 4,839 retail establishments operating in Tasmania. These establishments employed 26,350 persons. Average employment per establishment at 30 June 1992 was 5.4 persons.

Some 31% of all retail establishments in Tasmania were food stores. Food stores employed 39% of persons employed in the industry and contributed 44% to industry turnover.

Turnover of retail establishments, Tasmania¹

<i>Type of store</i>	<i>1995 \$m</i>	<i>1996 \$m</i>
Food retailing	1 197.2	1 262.4
Clothing and soft goods retailing	179.8	187.6
Household goods retailing	302.2	311.9
Recreational goods retailing	177.9	173.9
Hospitality and services	459.2	468.6
Other retailing ²	520.6	550.7
Total	2 836.9	2 955.1

¹ Excludes motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc.

² Includes department stores.

mining and quarrying

Principal mineral concentrates produced, Tasmania ('000 tonnes)

<i>Concentrate</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Copper	128.1	59.4	53.5
Iron (pellets)	1 565.9	1 483.8	1 681.3
Lead	93.4	97.4	106.3
Lead-zinc	57.5	45.3	38.6
Tin	13.4	14.3	16.0
Zinc	316.5	350.6	361.5

(Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania)

Mineral exploration and development

<i>Year</i>	<i>Aust. expenditure (\$m)</i>	<i>Tas. expenditure (\$m)</i>	<i>Tas. as % of Aust. expenditure</i>
1991-92	604.0	7.9	1.31
1992-93	631.8	7.8	1.23
1993-94	792.6	10.2	1.29
1994-95	893.3	14.9	1.67
1995-96	960.2	18.7	1.95

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8412.0)

Strategic prospectivity zones

<i>SPZ</i>	<i>Area (km²)</i>	<i>% occupied</i>
Arthur	591.1	53.3
Balfour	341.5	8.7
Beaconsfield	18.9	99.6
Cape Sorell	664.5	48.1
Mt. Read	2 540.9	35.4
North-East	1 895.5	19.5
Zeehan/Waratah	686.2	37.4

(Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania)

The 1995-96 financial year saw a continuation of the strong growth in mineral exploration experienced in 1994-95, with annual mineral exploration expenditure increasing by 26% to \$18.8 million.

This is the highest level of investment in exploration in over a decade. In 1995-96 Tasmania's share of national mineral exploration was 1.96%, an increase of 17% on the previous year.

Exploration licences cover 11% of the State and 29% of Strategic Prospectivity Zones. The total number of exploration licences increased from 136 to 141, with the area held increasing from 11,684 km² to 19,180 km².

Types of prospecting rights held (at 30 June 1996)

<i>Mining Tenement</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Area</i>
Exploration licences		
All minerals	130	7 060 km ²
Non metallic	7	299 km ²
Oil	4	11 821 km ²
Retention licences		
All minerals	13	53 km ²
Non metallic	15	260 km ²
Prospectors licences	13	304 ha
Miners rights	2	5 ha
Permits to explore for petroleum under <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	4	296 blocks
Retention Licence under <i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	1	9 blocks

(Source: Mineral Resources Tasmania)

Mining censuses, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Establish- ments at 30 June no.</i>	<i>Persons employed at 30 June '000</i>	<i>Wages and salaries \$m</i>	<i>Turn- over \$m</i>
1990-91	13	1.9	120.1	458.7
1991-92	11	1.7	92.6	382.6
1992-93	9	1.5	89.1	330.4
1993-94	9	1.4	85.0	343.7
1994-95	9	1.1	77.0	371.0
1995-96 p	9	1.2	67.1	381.2

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8401.0)

manufacturing

Production of selected articles, Tasmania

<i>Article</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Butter (t)	r 8 105	9 589
Cheese (t)	20 529	25 371
Electricity, total (m kW.h)	8 688	9 100
Gas, available (m MJ)	51.9	41.0
Paper, newsprint ('000 t)	222.7	242.9
Timber, sawn, peeled or sliced ('000 m ³)	360	349
Whole milk (ml)	436.5	513.8
Woodchips etc. (green wt) ('000 t)	4 343	3 820
Zinc, refined ('000 t)	189.8	207.8

(Sources: Aust. Dairy Corp. and ABS unpublished data)

Manufacturing census, Tasmania¹

<i>Year</i>	<i>Persons employed at 30 June '000</i>	<i>Wages and salaries \$m</i>	<i>Turnover \$m</i>
1990-91 r	25.1	726.9	4 173.9
1991-92 r	23.7	719.5	3 931.8
1992-93 r	22.5	678.1	4 005.0
1993-94 r	21.6	645.4	4 114.2
1994-95 r	22.1	667.6	4 353.7

¹ The 1993-94 data includes data relating to those single establishment management units not employing staff at 30 June 1994. These were excluded from the collection from 1988-89 to 1992-93.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8221.6)

**Manufacturing establishments,
Tasmania, 1994-95,
summary of operations**

<i>Industry subdivision</i>	<i>Wages and salaries (\$m)</i>	<i>Turn- over (\$m)</i>
Food, beverages and tobacco manufacturing	164	1 292
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing	46	211
Wood and paper product manufacturing	140	1 098
Printing, publishing and recorded media	50	157
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing	33	213
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	30	250
Metal product manufacturing	115	819
Machinery and equipment manufacturing	75	255
Other manufacturing	15	60
Total	667	4 354

building

In 1995-96 the value of all building approved in Tasmania was \$471.1m, 5.6% above the value for 1994-95. The value of non-residential building approved increased by 34.2% in 1995-96.

Building approvals, Tasmania

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
New houses			
Private sector (no.)	3 065	2 570	1 917
Public sector (no.)	48	6	21
Total (\$m)	242.1	211.4	165.3
Other new residential building			
Private sector (no.)	973	545	448
Public sector (no.)	61	51	153
Total (\$m)	59.9	33.3	52.2
Alterations and additions to residential building¹			
(\$m)	39.5	40.0	36.9
Non-residential building²			
Private sector (\$m)	81.3	118.0	119.8
Total (\$m)	145.9	161.6	216.8
Total building (\$m)	487.4	446.2	471.1

¹ Valued at \$10,000 and over.

² Includes alterations and additions valued at \$50,000 and over, to non-residential building.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

New houses approved, Tasmania, 1995-96

<i>Material of outer walls</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value \$m</i>	<i>Floor area m²</i>
Double brick, stone and concrete	300	30.3	59 117
Brick veneer	1 104	100.7	207 638
Fibre cement	94	5.7	12 582
Timber	335	21.8	46 909
Steel	28	1.0	3 318
Aluminium	2	0.2	314
Other and not stated	75	5.6	11 157
Total	1 938	165.3	341 035

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

Value of building approved at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)

Period	New residential building				Alterations and additions: residential building
	Houses		Other	Total	
	Private	Total			
1993-94	200.5	204.0	58.9	262.9	33.3
1994-95	172.7	173.1	32.1	205.2	32.7
1995-96	130.8	132.2	49.6	181.7	29.5
1996					
Mar qtr	29.3	29.9	16.0	45.9	7.9
June qtr	28.5	28.6	16.5	45.1	8.1
Sept qtr	28.1	28.5	2.0	30.5	5.8
Dec qtr	29.7	29.9	5.9	35.8	7.3

continued

Value of building approved at average 1989-90 prices (\$m) (continued)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Non-residential building</i>		<i>Total building</i>	
	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
1993-94	80.6	144.9	370.8	441.0
1994-95	115.6	158.3	351.7	396.3
1995-96	116.0	209.6	313.4	420.9
1996				
Mar qtr	33.4	65.8	85.1	119.6
June qtr	26.5	53.9	72.2	107.1
Sept qtr	39.3	63.6	75.7	99.9
Dec qtr	19.1	21.5	58.8	64.6

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8731.6)

Building activity

The value of all building completed during 1995-96 was \$464.0m, a decrease of 1.8% on the 1994-95 figure of \$472.3m.

The value of new residential building completed during 1995-96 was \$235.7m, a decrease of 16.7% on the 1994-95 figure.

In the non-residential sector the value of Health building completed decreased from \$41.9m in 1994-95 to \$28.6m in 1995-96, while the value of Shops building completed increased from \$15.5m to \$31.3m over the same period.

The value of non-residential building completed in 1995-96 was \$185.5m, an increase of 27.0% on the \$146.1m recorded in 1994-95.

Value of all building completed, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Type of building</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
New houses	232.7	228.0	198.4
Other residential building	51.7	54.8	37.3
Total new residential building	284.4	282.8	235.7
Alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 and over	39.5	43.3	42.8
Hotels etc.	4.8	3.0	4.7
Shops	13.1	15.5	31.3
Factories	14.3	16.9	15.0
Offices	19.0	20.6	25.0
Other business premises	9.0	16.8	29.9
Educational	29.1	22.1	23.4
Religious	1.1	0.4	1.2
Health	23.6	41.9	28.6
Entertainment & recreation	4.2	3.8	12.5
Miscellaneous	12.5	5.2	13.9
Total non-residential building	130.6	146.1	185.5
Total all building	454.5	472.3	464.0

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

Value of non-residential building, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Commenced	159.6	151.2	241.5
Completed	130.6	146.1	185.5
Under construction ²	82.8	89.7	153.3

¹ When completed.

² At end of period.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

Value of all building, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

Year	Commenced	Completed	Under construction ²
1991-92	398.6	429.3	287.8
1992-93	421.3	461.0	260.6
1993-94	509.3	454.5	314.7
1994-95	448.3	472.3	298.3
1995-96	499.6	464.0	349.3

¹ When completed.

² At end of period.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

Construction of new residential building, Tasmania

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Commenced			
No. of dwelling units	4 112	3 130	2 410
Value (\$m) ¹	309.5	253.5	218.7
Completed			
No. of dwelling units	3 848	3 449	2 648
Value (\$m)	284.1	282.8	235.7
Under construction²			
No. of dwelling units	2 639	2 243	1 958
Value (\$m) ¹	2 125	188.7	177.4

¹ When completed.

² At end of period.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8752.6)

agriculture

Information is collected from an establishment if it had an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or greater.

Land used for agriculture, Tasmania

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Area ('000 hectares)			
Crops ¹	78	70	75
Sown pastures ²	862	n.a.	928
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	1 029	n.a.	946
Total	1 969	1 933	1 949
Proportion of total area (%)			
Crops ¹	3.9	4.0	3.8
Sown pastures ²	43.8	n.a.	47.6
Balance (used mainly for grazing)	52.3	n.a.	48.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
¹ Includes cereal and other broadacre crops, orchard trees, fruit and vegetables. Excludes area of pasture for hay, seed and silage.			
² Includes area harvested for hay, seed and silage.			

Number of establishments producing fruit, Tasmania

Type	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Orchard fruit			
Apples	177	179	176
Apricots	32	31	35
Cherries	30	41	44
Pears (excluding Nashi)	41	43	43
Berry and small fruit			
Black currants	26	25	27
Raspberries	33	26	25
Strawberries	22	22	19
Grapes	55	66	70

Growing vegetables for human consumption is Tasmania's main cropping activity, concentrated along a coastal strip from Westbury to Circular Head. Four vegetables (french and runner beans, green peas, onions and potatoes) account for about 86% of the total area of vegetables grown. Other major crops, apart from pastures, include barley and oats grown for grain.

Crops and pastures, Tasmania, 1995-96

<i>Crops and pastures</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Yield per hectare</i>
		<i>'000 ha</i>	<i>'000 t</i>
Pasture seed	1.9	0.7	0.4
Pure lucerne, for hay	3.8	18.6	4.9
Other pasture, for hay	57.2	248.8	4.3
Cereals for hay	2.5	10.5	4.2
Crops other than cereals for hay	0.9	3.7	4.1
Crops			
Wheat, for grain	1.1	4.1	3.9
Oats, for grain	10.1	18.4	1.8
Barley, for grain	14.0	38.5	2.7
Triticale, for grain	1.9	6.7	3.5
Other grain cereals	0.7	n.a.	n.a.
Lupins, for grain	0.3	0.3	1.1
Peas, field, for grain	0.5	0.8	1.8
Canola	0.1	0.2	1.4
Hops ¹	0.7	1.9	2.7
Other broadacre crops	9.9	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetables			
Beans - processing	1.7	9.5	5.7
Carrots	0.5	21.3	46.3
Onions	1.6	91.1	55.8
Peas - processing ²	6.0	29.7	4.9
Peas - fresh ³	0.1	0.3	2.7
Potatoes	7.6	302.0	39.9
Other vegetables	0.4	n.a.	n.a.
Total vegetables	19.8	n.a.	n.a.
Fruit			
Total area of orchards	3.2	n.a.	n.a.
Blackcurrants	0.2	0.7	3.5
Raspberries	0.1	0.1	2.0
Strawberries	—	0.1	6.8
Other berry fruit	0.3	n.a.	n.a.
Total grapes	0.5	2.0	4.2

¹ Dry weight, ² Shelled weight, ³ Weight in pod.

Livestock numbers, Tasmania, at 31 March ('000)

<i>Description</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
Milk cattle		
Cows (in milk and dry)	118.9	129.6
Other (bulls, heifers, calves)	66.4	67.0
Meat cattle		
Bulls and bull calves	11.5	11.7
Other calves (under 1 year)	161.1	159.5
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	223.7	233.2
Other meat cattle (1 year and over)	111.1	116.7
Total cattle and calves	692.7	717.6
Sheep		
Lambs and hoggets	937.1	993.9
Breeding ewes	n.a.	1 631.9
All other sheep	n.a.	1 236.5
Total sheep	3 852.9	3 862.3
Pigs		
Total pigs	38.1	26.4

Wool production and value, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Shorn wool¹ t</i>	<i>Other wool² t</i>	<i>Total wool t</i>	<i>Gross value³ \$m</i>	<i>Price⁴ cents/kg</i>
1989-90	25 448	1 963	27 411	161.9	654
1990-91	21 970	1 757	23 727	116.7	536
1991-92	18 293	1 639	19 932	78.7	435
1992-93	17 879	1 388	19 267	62.7	348
1993-94	19 221	1 525	20 746	74.2	357

¹ Including crutchings.

² Feltmongered wool and wool exported on skins.

³ Value of shorn wool and other wool combined.

⁴ Average price of greasy wool sold at Tasmanian auctions.

Bee keeping, Tasmania

Year	Apiaries no.	Product -ive Hives '000	Honey produced	
			Quantity t	Av. per productive hive no.
1992-93	16	12.2	732	72.6
1993-94	32	12.2	623	50.9
1994-95	30	12.9	979	75.9
1995-96	29	12.9	741	57.7

Production of meat (carcass weight),
Tasmania (tonnes)

Year	Beef and veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig- meat ¹	Total
1991-92	45 931	8 355	8 070	5 168	67 524
1992-93	45 616	8 949	7 456	5 749	67 770
1993-94	47 973	9 992	7 047	6 019	71 031
1994-95	50 884	11 230	8 412	5 982	76 511
1995-96 p	46 252	7 414	7 407	5 634	66 707

¹ Includes pork for manufacture into bacon and ham.

Milk and other dairy products, Tasmania

Year	Dairy cows ³ '000	Whole milk intake by factories ³ million litres	Factory production	
			Butter ² t	Cheese t
1991-92	97.7	372	5 589	20 022
1992-93	105.8	413	6 287	20 043
1993-94	112.5	447	7 846	22 461
1994-95	118.9	436	8 105	20 529
1995-96	129.6	514	9 589	25 371

¹ Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

² Includes butter equivalent of butter oil.

³ In milk and dry, at 31 March.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The total gross value of agricultural production in Tasmania increased by just over 3% to \$638.6m in the year ended 31 March 1996. Over the last five seasons, the value of agricultural production has risen by 21.5%.

There was a 15.4% decrease in the value of livestock slaughterings (meat, offal etc.), down to \$118.0m. However, the value of livestock products (milk, wool, eggs etc.) increased by 2.3% to \$229.1m.

There was an 11.4% increase in the value of crops in Tasmania, up by \$29.1m to \$284.5m. Most of this increase was in vegetables grown for human consumption, with french and runner beans, broccoli, cabbages, onions and potatoes accounting for \$17m of this increase. Tasmania's single biggest crop is still potatoes, which increased in value by \$10.4m to \$62.6m in the year ended 31 March 1996.

The value of the apples decreased 18.7% to \$34.8m, but still accounted for 71.7% of Tasmania's fruit crop. The decrease in apples was mainly due to heavy rains which reduced yields. Grapes are the next most significant fruit, with a value of \$8.7m.

Definitions

The value of agricultural production refers to establishments within the scope of the Agricultural Census (see page 69).

Gross value refers to the value realised in the market place (wholesale price).

Local value deducts the marketing costs.

Financial statistics, agricultural farm businesses, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

<i>Item</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96p</i>
Sales of crops	193.2	307.7
Sales of livestock	124.8	153.6
Sales of livestock products	201.0	171.9
Turnover	570.6	706.4
Purchases & selected expenses	320.4	394.3
Value added ²	243.8	n.y.a.
Cash operating surplus	97.8	127.0
Total net capital expenditure	41.6	n.y.a.
Total value of assets	2 410.9	n.y.a.
Gross indebtedness	462.1	n.y.a.
Net worth	1 948.7	n.y.a.

¹ See ABS catalogue number 7507.0 for information on sampling errors and definitions.

² Includes an estimate for the value of increase in stock.

Value of agricultural production, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96p</i>
Crops¹			
Gross value	252.9	255.4	301.7
Local value	229.4	226.7	275.9
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals			
Gross value	157.9	139.5	118.0
Local value	126.4	126.7	n.a.
Livestock products			
Gross value	209.6	224.0	229.1
Local value	199.0	213.4	n.a.
Total, agriculture			
Gross value	620.3	618.9	648.8
Local value-	554.9	566.9	605.9

¹ Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

Gross value of crops, Tasmania¹ (\$m)

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Barley, for grain	6.1	6.1	9.3
Oats, for grain	1.5	2.5	3.4
Wheat, for grain	0.9	0.7	1.5
Apples	33.2	42.8	34.8
Pears	0.7	0.6	0.6
Apricots	0.4	0.8	0.4
Cherries	0.2	0.8	1.4
Raspberries	0.5	0.7	0.5
Grapes	1.7	4.2	8.7
Beans, french & runner	3.2	3.6	4.7
Peas, green	10.6	12.1	9.9
Potatoes	60.5	52.2	62.6
Carrots	4.0	4.8	4.6
Onions	17.8	16.8	19.9
Other vegetables for human consumption	23.5	20.4	27.5
Pastures and grasses cut for hay	24.8	20.6	27.5
Pasture seed ²	2.1	1.2	1.7
Other crops	60.7	64.5	82.7
Total	252.4	255.4	301.7

¹ Excludes crops and pasture harvested for green feed or silage.

² Includes lucerne

Gross value of livestock production, Tasmania (\$m)

<i>Item</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals ¹			
Cattle & calves	112.5	106.1	77.5
Sheep & lambs	13.9	11.7	18.9
Other ²	12.0	21.7	21.6
Total	138.4	139.5	118.0
Livestock products			
Wool ³	74.2	106.8	69.1
Milk	126.8	107.5	148.5
Eggs	7.2	7.7	9.3
Honey & beeswax	1.0	2.1	2.2
Total	209.2	224.0	229.1

¹ Includes the net export of live animals.

² Pigs, goats and poultry slaughterings, and other disposals.

³ Shorn (including crutchings), fleeced and exported on skins.

fishing

Gross value of Tasmanian marine and coastal fisheries production

	1995 \$m	1996 \$m
Wild fisheries		
Rock lobster	41.3	52.5
Abalone	63.9	53.4
Other fish	n.a.	n.a.
Total wild fisheries	105.2	105.9
Aquaculture		
Salmonids	84.1	96.1
Mussels	1.1	1.2
Oysters	10.2	11.9
Total aquaculture	95.4	109.2
Total fisheries	200.6	215.1

(Source: ABARE, *Australian Fisheries Statistics 1994*)

Selected fisheries, Tasmania, 1996

Species	Weight tonnes	Value \$'000	Av. \$/kg
Australian Salmon	368	420	1.14
Blue Eye Trevalla	515	2 302	4.47
Ling	395	868	2.20
Blue Warehou	114	146	1.28
Banded Morwong	83	676	8.18
Flathead	49	92	1.87
Striped Trumpeter	65	316	4.88
Garfish	65	271	4.15
Bastard Trumpeter	57	182	3.20
Flounder	31	151	4.81
Cod	90	141	1.56
Whiting	40	50	1.26
Abalone	2 099	53 400	n.a.
Rock Lobster	1 894	52 500	n.a.
Salmonids	10 680	96 119	n.a.
Oysters	3 142	11 940	n.a.
Mussels	327	1 178	n.a.

(Source: Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries)

forestry

Wood and wood products were Tasmania's second most important export commodity for 1995-96.

Total export earnings in 1995-96 amounted to just over \$268 million, which accounted for 16.5% of Tasmania's export trade.

Tasmania produces timbers of softwoods and native hardwoods. Native hardwood timbers are derived mainly from native forests, while softwoods are a plantation resource, mostly comprising Radiata Pine.

About one quarter of Tasmania's forests are protected in formal conservation reserves, such as national parks and forest reserves, or are located in Recommended Areas for Protection. About 36% of the forest is in multiple-use forest land. Private forest is also available for logging under the same conditions.

Forest management (at 30 June 1995) (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Forest type	Crown land			Private land	Total
	State forest	National parks & reserves	Other		
Eucalypt forest					
High quality	344	56	14	60	474
Low quality	707	288	133	758	1 887
Rainforest	192	194	149	29	565
Total	1 244	538	296	848	2 926
Other (incl. woodland and scrub)	336	1 184	574	1 824	3 918
Plantation ¹					
Hardwood	n.a.	n.a.	13.7
Softwood	n.a.	n.a.	48.7

¹ Included in above total.

(Source: Forestry Tasmania)

Sales from Crown land ('000m³)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Native Forest			
Veneer logs	16	20	16
Sawlogs	365	398	401
Pulpwood	1 337	1 781	1 440
Softwood plantations			
Veneer logs	1	2	4
Sawlogs	295	297	351
Pulpwood	358	325	276
Round timber	2	19	20

(Source: Forestry Tasmania)

Sawmills and plywood mills: logs delivered and production of sawn, peeled and sliced timber ('000 m³)

Year	Logs delivered			Timber produced		
	Hard-woods	Soft-woods	Total	Hard-woods	Soft-woods	Total
1991-92	479.0	326.6	805.6	166.5	130.6	297.1
1992-93	567.5	315.6	883.2	191.9	132.3	324.1
1993-94	599.6	300.8	900.4	206.5	141.5	348.0
1994-95	665.8	307.7	973.4	216.8	143.3	360.1
1995-96	615.8	345.1	960.9	196.8	152.5	349.3

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Chipped and ground wood, Tasmania¹

Year	Producing locations no.	Materials delivered ²		Chipped & ground wood production '000 tonnes green weight
		Logs ³	Sawmill offcuts	
			'000 m ³	
1991-92	33	3 173	284	3 356
1992-93	31	3 351	296	3 566
1993-94	30	3 449	340	3 726
1994-95	31	4 064	394	4 343
1995-96	31	3 510	458	3 820

¹ Both hardwoods and softwoods, but separate details are not available.² Data reported by weight; converted using 0.95 m³ = 1 tonne.³ Includes log equivalent of limbwood and billets.

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

energy

The 1993-94 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) estimated that Tasmanian households spent an average \$22.46 a week on household fuel and power (3.6% of average weekly household income), and \$25.56 a week on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (4.1% of average weekly household income). Tasmania's expenditure was more than the national expenditure figures of \$16.77 a week on household fuel and power and almost the same on motor vehicle fuel, lubricants and additives (\$25.57).

Average weekly household energy expenditure, Tasmania (\$)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Av. weekly household income	541.32	620.50
Household fuel & power		
Electricity (selected dwelling)	12.10	16.30
Electricity (other dwelling)	0.19	0.40
Total electricity	12.28	16.70
Mains gas	0.08	0.07
Bottled gas	0.48	0.56
Total gas	0.56	0.63
Heating oil	0.52	1.27
Kerosene & paraffin	0.03	3.87
Wood (for fuel)	0.55	
Fuels n.e.c.	n.a.	
Total other fuels	1.10	5.14
Total household fuel & power	13.95	22.46
Motor vehicle fuel, lubricants & additives		
Petrol	21.70	24.32
Diesel fuel ¹	0.23	0.73
LPG & other gas fuels	n.a.	n.a.
Oils, lubricants & additives	0.74	0.49
Total motor vehicle fuel etc.	22.72	25.56

¹ Figures may be unreliable in some instances, due to high sampling error.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 6535.0)

The Hydro-Electric Commission generates electricity at 27 hydro power stations, an oil-fired thermal station located at Bell Bay and two diesel stations, one each on King and Flinders islands.

Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania, statistical summary

Year	Installed generating capacity ¹ MW	Output ¹		Total consumption m kWh
		Energy generated GWh	Change over previous year %	
1991-92	2 460	8 923	- 1.1	8 267.0
1992-93	2 435	8 849	- 0.8	8 183.2
1993-94	2 494	8 865	0.2	8 233.5
1994-95	2 502	8 679	- 2.1	8 044.5
1995-96	2 505	9 096	4.8	8 453.6

¹ Excludes King and Flinders islands.

(Source: Hydro-Electric Commission, *Annual Report 1996*)

Hydro-Electric Commission, Tasmania, customers and sales

Particulars	1994-95	1995-96
Installation numbers		
Domestic	198 663	200 925
Public utilities	—	—
Industrial	6 400	6 241
Commercial	20 522	20 363
Miscellaneous	57	99
Rural	12 456	12 411
Education	861	863
Health	895	894
Major industrial	22	22
Total	239 876	241 818
Sales (in million kWh)		
Residential light and power	807.2	835.0
Industrial	693.4	685.4
Hot water and space heating	675.9	726.0
Off peak	267.2	267.4
Commercial (including bulk)	716.6	768.8
Major industrial	4 866.5	5 133.7
Other	17.7	37.3
Total	8 044.5	8 453.6

(Source: Hydro-Electric Commission, *Annual Report 1996*)

trade

In 1995-96 Tasmania exported \$1,620m worth of goods or 2.1% of the Australian total of \$75,951m. Estimates of Tasmanian imports may not show a complete picture because only those goods imported directly into the State and not via a mainland port are recorded. In 1995-96 Tasmania imported \$351m worth of goods or less than one per cent of the Australian total of \$77,834m.

Major Tasmanian overseas exports (\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1994-95r</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Cork and wood	274 342	239 987
Dairy products and birds' eggs	94 586	110 241
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	127 312	103 888
General Industrial machinery	12 944	14 058
Iron and steel	85 248	105 895
Meat and meat preparations	77 121	63 863
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	17 003	17 692
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	198 416	190 224
Non-ferrous metals	338 303	406 837
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	25 660	27 300
Road vehicles	8 449	12 615
Textile fibres and waste	64 141	37 600
Textile yarn and fabrics	11 193	12 177
Transport equipment (except road vehicles)	105 213	123 143
Vegetables and fruit	66 952	58 255

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5461.0—Fasttraccs)

Tasmanian overseas imports (\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1994-95r</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Chemicals (inorganic)	10 193	10 009
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	15 537	16 488
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	23 180	10 195
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	5 649	8 393
Fertilisers (excl. crude)	5 678	8 457
General industrial machinery and parts n.e.c.	20 185	21 559
Machinery specialised for particular industries	39 009	32 162
Non-ferrous metals	12 257	7 932
Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	8 405	12 370
Power generating machinery and equipment	13 128	25 282
Pulp and waste paper	43 799	46 565
Road vehicles	31 058	31 339
Rubber manufactures n.e.c.	7 870	8 061
Textile yarns and fabrics	10 294	9 243
Vegetables and fruit	5 483	7 108

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5461.0—Fasttraccs)

Tasmania's major trading partners, imports (\$'000)

<i>Country</i>	<i>1994-95r</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Canada	38 796	21 329
China	5 206	8 603
Finland	3 250	4 852
France	15 157	9 345
Germany	14 979	20 823
India	3 910	5 859
Indonesia	2 597	4 975
Japan	48 672	37 180
Korea, Republic of	8 286	11 240
Netherlands	5 876	7 809
New Zealand	40 190	38 997
Singapore	14 565	15 939
Sweden	9 386	6 421
Taiwan	3 695	5 975
Turkey	3 522	9 251
United Kingdom	18 597	31 999
United States of America	67 667	67 343

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5461.0—Fasttraccs)

Tasmania's major trading partners, exports (\$'000)

<i>Country</i>	<i>1994-95r</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Belguim-Luxembourg	10 589	14 759
Canada	13 517	13 757
China	18 136	13 380
Germany	43 275	25 607
Hong Kong	110 579	122 104
India	10 078	16 226
Indonesia	88 032	93 875
Italy	19 005	16 339
Japan	524 944	486 642
Korea, Republic of	51 146	88 966
Malaysia	69 603	93 513
New Zealand	58 632	47 121
Philippines	13 746	16 867
Saudia Arabia	8 122	14 474
Singapore	29 670	30 574
Taiwan	129 691	104 886
Thailand	48 381	74 622
United Kingdom	76 077	114 462
United States of America	133 052	115 393

(Source: ABS catalogue number 5461.0—Fasttraccs)

transport

New vehicles registered (including motorcycles) in 1996 (14,643) were 3.2% more than in 1995 (14,186) and 6.4% more than in 1994 (13,756).

New motor vehicles registered¹, Tasmania

<i>Year ended 31 Dec.</i>	<i>Cars & wagons</i>	<i>Other vehicles²</i>	<i>Motor- cycles</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992	9 881	2 555	371	12 807
1993	10 019	2 478	440	12 937
1994	10 543	2 837	376	13 756
1995	10 919	2 874	393	14 186
1996	11 445	2 726	472	14 643

¹ Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services.

² Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks & buses.

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Vehicles on register at 30 June¹ and motor vehicle taxation receipts, Tasmania

<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Cars & wagons '000</i>	<i>Other vehicles² '000</i>	<i>Motor- cycles '000</i>	<i>Motor vehicle taxation³ \$m</i>
1992	227.9	76.8	6.3	60
1993	231.8	72.4	6.6	67
1994	235.1	73.9	7.0	71
1995	237.1	75.5	7.2	75

¹ Includes Federal Government-owned vehicles other than those of defence services.

² Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks and buses.

³ Year ended 30 June; includes motor tax, registration fees, licences and stamp duties.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 9309.0 and Department of Transport)

Makes of new motor vehicles registered¹, Tasmania

<i>Make</i>	<i>1995</i>		<i>1996</i>	
	<i>Cars & wagons</i>	<i>Total motor vehicles</i>	<i>Cars & wagons</i>	<i>Total motor vehicles</i>
BMW	96	96	85	85
Daihatsu	144	155	108	111
Daewoo	358	358	393	394
Ford	1 816	2 337	1 820	2 366
Holden	2 261	2 579	2 000	2 378
Honda	261	261	258	258
Hyundai	610	610	734	734
Isuzu	—	68	—	64
Jeep	64	64	93	93
Land Rover	54	78	80	96
Mack	—	31	—	21
Mazda	426	539	316	445
Mercedes-Benz	26	28	22	24
Mitsubishi	1 280	1 755	1 154	1 529
Nissan	314	444	473	632
Peugot	82	82	63	63
Saab	33	33	29	29
Scania	—	39	—	10
Subaru	105	184	228	228
Suzuki	587	613	1 449	1 472
Toyota	2 115	3 102	1 897	2 776
Volvo	52	74	56	94
Other	235	263	187	269
Total	10 919	13 793	11 445	14 171

¹ Excludes motorcycles.

(Source: ABS unpublished data)

Road traffic accidents involving casualties, Tasmania

<i>Year</i>	<i>Accidents involving casualties</i>	<i>Casualties</i>		<i>Casualty rate¹</i>	
		<i>Persons killed</i>	<i>Persons injured</i>	<i>Persons killed</i>	<i>Persons injured</i>
1992	r1 241	74	1 712	2.4	55
1993	r1 191	58	1 687	1.8	54
1994	r1 234	59	r1 756	1.8	54
1995	r1 299	56	r1 816	1.8	54
1996	1 229	64	1 658	2.0	52

¹ Per 10,000 motor vehicles registered. Road traffic accident statistics are compiled from police traffic reports. They are restricted to those road traffic accidents involving persons who require medical/surgical treatment, or causing death.

(Source: Department of Transport)

Road traffic accidents, Tasmania

	1994	1995	1996
Fatal	52	52	53
Injury	r1 182	r1 247	1 176
Non injury	r3 494	r3 716	3 880
Total	r4 728	r5 015	5 109
Road users killed and injured			
Fatal	59	56	64
Injuries	r1 756	r1 816	1 658
Total	r1 815	r1 872	1 722
Accidents involving alcohol			
Fatal	r14	r19	13
Injury	r89	r98	87
Total	r103	r117	100

(Source: Department of Transport)

Movements, principal airports, Tasmania¹

<i>Airport</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Domestic freight movements (t)			
Hobart	5 531	5 531	4 874
Launceston	3 104	2 886	2 990
Devonport	23	34	42
Wynyard	53	53	60
Flinders Island	38	36	47
King Island	1 018	1 031	991
Passenger movements ('000)			
Hobart	735	808	843
Launceston	517	554	588
Devonport	119	124	130
Wynyard	92	98	112
Flinders Island	21	19	17
King Island	36	35	35

¹ Scheduled domestic and regional airline services only. Charters not included. Including all freight non-trade items.

(Source: Department of Transport and Communication)

Metropolitan Transport Trust services¹

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>
Buses	no.	248	236
Total distance travelled	'000 km	11 068	10 933
Passengers	'000	11 770	11 558

¹ Total: Hobart, Launceston and Burnie.

(Source: Metropolitan Transport Trust *Annual Report 1995-96*)

communication

RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

National broadcasting services

There are two public broadcasters transmitting in Tasmania, the ABC and SBS. As at 30th June 1996, ABC Metropolitan and Regional Stations covered 100% of the Tasmanian population while Radio National covered 98%; ABC Classic-FM and Triple-J covered 95%; and NewsRadio covered 43%.

Commercial broadcasting services

In May 1997 there were 11 radio and two television free-to-air services in Tasmania: Southern Cross and WIN.

Community broadcasting services

In May 1995 there were seven community radio stations in Tasmania.

Open narrowcasting services

There were 57 such licences on issue by the SMA in Tasmania in May 1995.

NEWSPAPERS

The Mercury has the largest circulation around Tasmania, followed by the *The Examiner*. There are a number of other smaller, local newspapers published throughout the State.

Major newspapers, Tasmania¹

Name	Frequency	Circulation	Location
<i>The Mercury</i>	Mon-Sat	53 399	Hobart
<i>Sunday Tasmanian</i>	Sunday	54 078	Hobart
<i>The Sunday Examiner</i>	Sunday	42 867	Launceston
<i>The Examiner</i>	Mon-Sat	37 800	Launceston
<i>The Advocate</i>	Mon-Sat	26 008	Burnie
<i>Bay-City Star</i>	Weekly	21 077	Hobart
<i>Glenorchy Star</i>	Weekly	22 145	Hobart
<i>Eastern Shore Star</i>	Weekly	17 181	Hobart
<i>Launceston Week</i>	Weekly	19 825	Launceston
<i>Devonport City News</i>	Weekly	9 197	Devonport
<i>Community Express</i>	Weekly	70 829	Hobart

¹ Circulation figures relate to March 1997.

(Source: Margaret Gee's Australian Media Guide)

tourism

The number of room nights occupied for hotels, motels and guest houses decreased by 1.4%, in 1996, from 1,068,309 in 1995 to 1,053,630.

The number of unit nights occupied for holiday units decreased by 4.4%, from 158,778 in 1995 to 151,818 in 1996. Site nights occupied for caravan parks increased by 1.8%, from 782,860 in 1995 to 796,889 in 1996.

Tourist accommodation establishments, Tasmania

<i>Period</i>	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>	<i>Motels etc.¹</i>
Room nights occupied ('000)		
1995—Total	694	375
1996—Total	667	387
1996, quarter ended		
March	212	125
June	150	84
September	130	70
December	175	107
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)		
1995—Total	55 895	24 613
1996—Total	54 350	26 650
1996, quarter ended		
March	17 496	8 771
June	12 129	5 686
September	9 784	4 578
December	14 941	7 614
Occupancy rate (%)²		
1996, month		
January	59.8	67.7
February	67.5	72.0
March	67.9	73.5
April	54.5	59.4
May	45.5	46.1
June	38.4	37.9
July	38.7	33.1
August	38.0	33.8
September	43.9	41.9
October	54.4	57.3
November	58.7	62.3
December	49.0	49.6

continued

Tourist accommodation establishments, Tasmania (continued)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Holiday units</i>	<i>Caravan parks</i>
	<i>Unit nights (^{'000})</i>	<i>Site nights (^{'000})</i>
1995—Total	159	783
1996—Total	152	797
1996, quarter ended		
March	49	250
June	33	180
September	28	169
December	42	198
<i>Takings from accommodation (\$'000)</i>		
1995—Total	11 626	7 443
1996—Total	11 121	7 893
1996, quarter ended		
March	3 835	3 126
June	2 374	1 575
September	1 922	1 209
December	2 990	1 983
<i>Occupancy rate (%)²</i>		
1996 month		
January	69.0	48.5
February	61.8	40.4
March	61.8	37.3
April	57.6	33.9
May	37.4	29.4
June	35.2	28.3
July	31.1	27.3
August	28.9	27.9
September	46.8	29.9
October	52.0	30.8
November	56.2	32.3
December	50.7	36.2

¹ Includes licensed or unlicensed motels, private hotels and guest houses containing 5 or more rooms, with private facilities in most rooms.

² The proportion of rooms, units, sites occupied to rooms, units, sites available.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 8735.6)

Reason for visiting Tasmania (%)

<i>Reason</i>	<i>1995/96</i>
Visit friends and relatives	27
Touring/sightseeing	46
Business or employment	14
Convention/conference	5
Sporting event/special event/festival	4
Other	3

(Source: Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania)

Passengers arriving in Tasmania

<i>By air</i>				
<i>Period</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Inter-national</i>	<i>By sea</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989	449 481	8 489	118 646	576 616
1990	555 631	8 629	120 004	684 264
1991	625 366	5 897	131 375	762 638
1992	652 092	4 428	114 969	771 489
1993	694 244	5 144	115 381	814 769
1994	745 508	4 166	128 644	878 318
1995	811 784	3 982	116 869	932 635
1996	831 040	2 999	115 486	949 525

(Source: Tourism Tasmania)

Visitor Nights (% of total Tasmanian visitor nights)

<i>Area</i>	<i>1994/95</i>	<i>1995/96</i>
East Coast	8	7
Greater Hobart	39	40
Greater Launceston	20	22
Northern Region	3	3
North-West Coast	16	15
Southern Region	8	8
West Coast	6	6
Total Tasmania ('000)	4 731.2	4 736.1

(Source: Tasmanian Visitor Survey, Tourism Tasmania)

recreation

8,400 (33%) of Tasmanians participated in an organised sport or physical activity during 1995-6.

Male participation rate was 37.3% compared with 28.9% for females. Participation rates were highest for the younger age groups and steadily declined with age.

The highest female participation rate was in the 25-34 age group, while the highest male participation rate was in the 15-19 age group.

During 1995-96 Tasmanians spent \$34.2m on equipment and clothing and \$12.3m on membership fees.

Participation in major sports & physical recreational activities Tasmania, 1995¹

<i>Sports and physical recreational activities</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Aerobics	15.6	4.3
Australian Rules Football	7.9	2.2
Basketball	5.3	1.5
Cricket (outdoor)	7.5	2.1
Golf	15.3	4.3
Hockey (outdoor)	5.1	1.4
Lawn Bowls	7.1	2.0
Netball	10.4	2.9
Sailing	5.2	1.4
Tennis	6.5	1.8

¹ By persons aged 15 years and over during the previous 12 months.

(Source: ABS catalogue number 4177.0)

Tasmania, statistical summary

Particulars	Unit	1950	1970	1996
Pop. at 30 June	no.	275 902	387 720	473 379
Births	no.	7 242	8 185	n.y.a.
Deaths	no.	2 466	3 174	n.y.a.
Marriages	no.	2 560	3 535	n.y.a.
Divorces	no.	152	426	n.y.a.
Schools				
Govt	no.	332	283	229
Non-govt	no.	58	68	70
Students				
Govt	no.	43 394	79 385	62 776
Non-govt	no.	8 330	14 623	21 406
University ¹	no.	670	4 253	12 611
State Govt Finance ²				
Revenue and grants	\$m	n.a.	150	2 352
Outlays	\$m	n.a.	206	2 429
Net debt	\$m	n.a.	n.a.	3 274
Livestock numbers				
Cattle	'000	275	646	717
Sheep	'000	2 170	4 560	3 862
Pigs	'000	36	111	26
Livestock products				
Wool ³	t	7 692	21 861	p 15 997
Meat (carcass weight) ⁴	t	24 134	63 564	66 707
Barley for grain	t	2 975	24 896	38 463
Oats for grain	t	10 499	8 272	18 445
Wheat for grain	t	3 440	9 531	4 068
Peas, (processing)	t	4 104	30 000 ⁵	29 734 ⁵
Potatoes	t	123 958	67 995	302 035
Hops (dry weight)	t	977	1 268	1 930
Apples	t	91 330	140 977	52 398
Overseas trade ²				
Exports	\$'000	1 099 808	1 221 955	1 619 704
Imports	\$'000	289 525	282 415	351 387
Motor vehicles (incl. motor cycles) on register ²	'000	43.2	154.3	p 321.7

¹ On 1 January 1991 the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology and the University of Tasmania amalgamated.

² At year ended 30 June.

³ From Ag Census collection for 1950 and 1970. For 1996 details from Brokers and Dealers Receipts of Taxable Wool.

⁴ Excludes poultry.

⁵ Ex-shell weight.

Tasmania - Australia comparison

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Per cent¹</i>
Area	'000 sq km	7 682.3	68.0	0.9
Population (estimate)				
30 June 1996	'000	18 289.1	473.4	2.6
Crops, 1996				
Apples	'000 t	280.2	52.4	18.7
Beans, french	'000 t	32.2	9.5	29.5
Onions	'000 t	244.7	91.1	37.2
Peas, green (processing)	'000 t	36.2	29.7	82.1
Potatoes	'000 t	1 323.0	302.0	22.8
Livestock, 1996				
Sheep and lambs	'000	121 162	3 862	3.2
Cattle	'000	26 377	718	2.7
Pigs	'000	2 526	26	1.0
Gross value of agricultural production, 1995-96 (p)	\$m	27 515.9	648.8	2.4
Manufacturing establishments 1994-95				
Persons employed (at 30 June)	'000	923.6	22.1	2.4
Turnover				
Manufacturing estab., 1994-95	\$m	191 591	4 354	2.3
Mining establishments, 1995-96 (p)	\$m	30 731.8	381.2	1.2
Banks				
Average weekly deposits, June 1996	\$m	283 777	3 615	1.3
Retail sales, 1996 ²	\$m	122 534.1	2 955.1	2.4
Dwelling Units completed (including conversions), 1995-96	'000	138.9	2.7	1.9
Industrial disputes, working days lost, 1996	'000	924.5	13.0	1.4
Births, 1995 ³	no.	256 190	6 570	2.6
Deaths, 1995 ³	no.	125 133	3 754	3.0
Marriages, 1995	no.	109 386	2 840	2.6
Divorces, 1995	no.	49 666	1 279	2.6
Infant mortality, 1995 ³	rate ⁴	5.7	5.8	—

¹ Tasmanian total as a percentage of Australian total.

² Retail sales by retailers. Excludes sales of motor vehicles, parts and petrol; building supplies; business machines and furniture; and agricultural machinery and supplies.

³ Based on State of usual residence.

⁴ Per 1,000 live births.

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